Registered No. M. 4359.

THE RATIONALIST

A Weekly

for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest, Social, Literary, Political and Economic.

Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S. Asst. Editor: G. S. JOSYER, M.A.

VOL. XIII No. 16] Monday 5—1—1953 [PRICE 0—1—6.

"Politics, Philosophy, & Phantasy"

G. R. JOSYER, M.A. HONS., F.R.E.S.

MEMBER, ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, GT. BRN., HON. MEMBER AND MEDALIST, INSTITUT HISTORIQUE ET HERALDIQUE DE FRANCE. FELLOW, MYSORE UNIVERSITY 1929-33. EDITOR: YAJURVEDA 11 VOLS. & RIGVEDA PADAI EDITOR "RATIONALIST.

"Looking at one page I thought it must be a man of 70 to possess all that wisdom; looking at another I told myself that virile vigour of expression shows him to be a man at the prime of life; and looking at still another I thought that only a boy of twenty-one could be so absolutely sure about anything! Which is right? Why don't authors put their pictures in their books so that one might turn to the pages when puzzled?"

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WORLD'S POPULATION

There are between 300 and 400 million more people in the world today than before World War II, according to the World Health Organisation.

In a 700-page report on vital statistics published here recently, the total world population in 1949 is given as 2,377 million. A W.H.O. statistician estimated the world's population in 1939 at about 2000 million.

In most countries, the report said, the death rate has fallen since before the war, particularly among children.

The decrease in the death-rate is due to vigorous measures against disease and the progress made in hygiene and nutrition, the report said.

The report shows that more than half the world's population live in Asia—1,253 million.

China, with an estimated 463 million, and India with 357 million have the world's largest populations.

The Vatican City, with 890 persons crammed into about 1·5 square miles, is the world's smallest country.

Europe still remains the world's most crowded area with a total of 392·8 million—or 77·9 persons to each square kilometre (about one-third of a square mile).

Oceania is the world's emptiest area, with a population of 124 million—3·87 persons per square mile.

Post-war marriage and birth rates have increased sharply throughout the greater part of the world, the report said, and though there has been a decline from the peak years of 1946-47, figures are still higher than before the war.

As always in the period immediately following a war, the report added, there were more boys born than girls during 1946-48 compared with 1936-38.

However, in almost all European countries, women continue to outnumber men.

"HE CAN'T READ"

Motoring through the quiet Bedfordshire lanes, many people might think the little village of Wilden a sleepy place. Yet the sleepiest places can make dreams come true for the people who live there.

Farmer George Pell, for instance, never had a chance of proper schooling, and started work on the land when he was seven. The Pells had farmed in Bedfordshire for generations, but they had left no money behind them. And George realized early that he had to work and save his pennies

When he was sixteen George rented an acre of glebeland for thirty shillings or so a year. He grew potatoes and sprouts ... and sold ... and saved.

Presently George rented two acres. Then he took over another twenty! He branched into wheat, oats, and corn. He had the great fortune, as he says, to marry a woman who worked hard and helped him. At thirty-six he bought his own farm and made it pay. Twenty years later, another chance came—and he bought a second.

The deal was scarcely concluded before George heard that the local squire thought of selling up. Five farms were involved.

George went to see his bank manager and learned he was worth £17,000! George Pell lets four of the seven farms he owns to-day, farms one himself and has his son farming another. His married daughter farms the other. And there's an eighth farm, which George rents himself at present.

A successful self-made man, you'd say. Yet all his life George Pell has had a secret.

Not that he's made much of a secret of it. He missed out on his schooling. All his life he has had to work too hard to make up for lost time. When faced with farms and legal documents, he goes to his wife or son for help. You see, he can't read!

PRICES: ENGLISH & AMERICAN

It is the position to-day to compare Britain with the United States in diplomacy, work methods and standards of living. But in one respect we are often misled—when making comparisons between prices, says an English writer.

A news paper, for example, may tell us that a man's haircut in New York costs an equivalent of seven shillings, and we at once assume that costs on the other side of the Atlantic are very high. But this is not necessarily so. They only appear high when we compare prices in £. s. d. with dollars.

Take the haircut. Over here an average trim costs one and half shillings as against a dollar in the U. S. But since the dollar is valued at 7s., we say that a haircut in America costs that amount.

To the American a seven-bob trim is not expensive. He has been paying that ever since the war, so for him there is no change. We are merely misleading ourselves because we devalued our pounds.

If, of course, Americans earned the same as we do they would indeed be in a jam; because costs are certainly high there in terms of £. s. d. But the American earns approximately three times the amount we do

The average wage in this country has risen until to-day it is somewhere around £7 weekly. But the average wage in America now exeeeds the 1949 level of £21 5s. 9d. a week. A short-hand typist in London earns about £6 a week. In New York she gets £21 7s. 6d.; more if she is upto Secretary class.

There is in America a minimum age below which only probationers may be paid, and the probation is for a limited time. The figure is roughly £9. 7s. 6d. a week. Hence the junior clerk gets his £9 7s. 6d. against about £3 5s. he would draw here; and on top of that, income tax in the States is only two thirds of what we pay.

You can now see why, with high production and plenty of raw materials close at hand, the standard of living in America is better than here. Yet even with such large pay packets the average American's dollars vanish just as quickly as our shillings. Where you give a shilling tip and think you have been generous, the equivalent in the U. S. is 25 cents which is one quarter of a dollar and equal to 1s. 6d.

Every American, too pays a lot of direct taxes. If his daily lunch bill totals a dollar, two pence is added for city tax. In New York the tax on hotel bill is considerable. If he buys a belt with a fancy buckle he will pay city tax plus luxury tax of as much as twenty percent of the total cost. None of these taxes however, is as heavy as the purchase taxes which affect so many necessities in our lives.

There is sound basis whereby you can measure up your costs against those of the American worker. This is the system of the United States Department of Labour, which works out the time taken by the workman to earn the gross of service he wants, and which proves that, by and large, the Russian worker and most continentals are worse off than we are.

Using the system it takes something like sixty-five minutes of your worktime for you to earn twenty cigarettes. The American gets them in eleven minutes. When we look at bread we find we are better off. That is because it is subsidized out of our taxes.

It takes you twice as long as the American to earn an egg; but when it comes to poultry, which has risen in cost here with the shortage of meat, the American housewife scores easily.

Go to the cinema with your wife and get 2s. seats. You are using up seventy-four minutes. Mr America gives up forty-four minutes for equivalent seats.

(*Continued on page 6.*)

The Rationalist.

Monday 5-1-1953

1953

We wish our readers a happy and prosperous New Year. Unfortunately we can only wish, and do nothing more. Nowadays it is not God who bestows happiness and prosperity, but Governments, and Governments have a very little supply of it, reserved for their own personnel and favourites. The public at large are being subjected to daily increasing privations and hardships. Happiness and contentment are not even to be dreamed of. Under such circumstances New Year Greetings seem a pious wish, or an empty formality, incapable of fruition. However, what harm is there in wishing happiness? Let not men begrudge it to each others. Whatever harm politicians might do, let-us not forswear our faith in God!

Editor.

DIVINE NAME, ITS EFFICACY AND HOW IT SUITS THE PRESENT TIMES

Sri R. Venkoba Rao, Srirangam.

Man is a bit of a marvel, any day, more super-mannish than human, though at some odd moments of his freakish propensity more brutal than manly. He believes in a scheme with a space level of more than three dimensions, and a time-gauge of over three tenses, while finding his own level of space and time in an infra-red or ultra-violet mundane sphere, with occasional outbursts of Supra-rational environments. Whether because of a heredity, notorious for its pedigree, or due to an experimental outlook, he pins his faith to forces beyond himself, controls within his own self, and indulges in eccentric behaviours of an erratic genius. All the same, he prides himself on his brain, intuition simple or psychic, and an exclusive monopoly of a puffed up ELFKIN, as the sole protagonist of an uncelestial itinerary, amidst profane habilitations and HABITAT. To such a queer creature that man happens to be, something, in between strange opposite extremes, which is neither out of him nor lies without him, not is openly discounted, is the matter which alone reigns and rules over him. As always happens, man is neither his own controller nor his guide, whatever averments to the contrary. A hopeless, helpless lot is his that has to depend forever on a super complex personality, that is not his for the asking, nor could be ever his for the seeking without the saving grace of an experiencing qualification Man in the mixed complexities of that super personality, has need therefore, to speak of to or with it, whenever he feels his own set up (or self) defective or non- or less reactable to his own part within the ambit of his daily routine dealings. While thus negotiating his own affairs he invents terms or words capable of referring only to the respective persons animals, creatures or beings, things or places in the relative framework with that featuring personality of his own invention and dangling in its own orbit. He has his own rotation and his own revolutions with it, leading on to something far beyond his own fancy or imagining the vortex of a universal effulgence.

Assuming therefore, the necessity of man to invoke the presence of or realise the existence of a divine personality like God, whose creation man himself is, he has, with all the subtlety of intellect at his command expressed his love for God through so many thousands of names and through so many millions of tongues. The various commentaries on the diverse Sahasranamas are in themselves proofs of God influence on man and man's devotion to his Maker through prayer. All religions have agreed that prayer is the universal proof of man's dependence on the Divine. So many Upanishads, the intellectual flights of human

wisdom and inquiry, stress the importance of the Divine Names having their authority and rule of thumb over man's manifold thoughts, feelings, activities and everything that relates to his being and having. Thus it is that Divine Name has come to stay and man, being the pawn of His Game, naturally depends on it. If it is, SOHAM, all the vyavahara of the Divine Names has no significance. 'I am He' means therefore, 'There is no other".

Man's life 'like a dome of many coloured glass stains the white radiance of eternity' and in his affairs there is a tide which when taken at the flood, leads on to what is called fortune, but that apart there is a divinity (destiny) that shapes his ends, rough hew them how he will, for by a stroke of his genius, 'one touch of nature makes the whole world'; 'It matters little whether his problem is to be or not to be'; for to 'the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune' must be added a philosophy that would not say, 'It is easy to philosophise though not so to be a philosopher'. The metaphysical bent in him out-Herods Herod and in the zeal to qualify himself for a place in the Goal of all Goals, man invented the term 'Divine' though it was 'that far off unknown divine event to which the whole creation moves' that is the cause of his own being and glory. Man has his rise, his zenith and his setting, all through of which he has to play a noble part, fundamentally for him his thoughts have their play. The trinket thinks and thoughts come, name or no name, whether divine or non-divine.

A rational outlook dismembers thoughts of an equivocating reason of faith and a faithless equivocation of reason. Faith and reason are festooned up like many hued flowers, fragrant and non-perfuming. Cold logic fails to take one to the goal though blind faith might. No scientific analysis of the name of Ram or Rahim, or Krishna or Karim could lead man to his lakshya and that is the secret of, for instance, the inquiry by Parvati Devi for a short cut to the efficacy of the thousand and odd names of Lord Vishnu, the Sahasranama as they are called, and the clue so easily given by Lord Mahadev (Iswara) through the Japa mantra of two efficacious letters 'Ra' and 'Ma' solves the puzzle of life's redemption from the ills of samsara.

Yet to an ordinary mind directed towards only the material outlook of life and its problems, what's in a name; 'A rose would smell as sweet with any other name, or give a dog a bad name and hang it.' Names are thus suggestive of an aesthetic look on life, or a practical utility of the matter of fact man, or of a yearning of the anguished soul to find out the one Truth of all Truths. Man wants joy and bliss of the utmost sort and in his endeavour has to seek the aid of some means or 'Sadhana' to reach his goal. The joy so sought after is to be had only through his persistent and tenacious effort, industry and sustained perseverance. That could be had only through what the Yogi calls meditation or concentration, Dhyana and Nidhidhyasitavya for which the spell or charm is the Divine Name or Nama-Sankirtan. Call the name what you will, it is the continued sustainment of one's attempt that will ever produce a desired result. It is no jugglery nor magic nor miracle. It is genuine faith in a cause, belief in one's aim and effort sincerely made that wins. In this way of thinking, there is not merely the academic or intellectual aspect that is important, nor even the wishful way of thought, but it is the emotional devotion and zeal to achieve, the will to gain, the aim to reach, and the actual effort made with a living faith in the task. Not for pedantry doth God reveal.

All told if and when religion and life have to be divorced from each other, any name of the Divinity is really ill-suited but He knows best when and how He should intervene in a forgetting world!

(*Continued from page 3.*)

Ladies, a pair of nylons take three hours to earn. But Miss America gets a pair of high grade sheer nylons for only an hour's typing. If your child buys a bar of chocolate you must work nine minutes for it ; but your American counterpart can have it for half that effort.

Do you smoke a pipe ? A quarter pound of your favourite mixture will mean five hours work owing to the high tax. Which is why the American pipe smoker works only three-quarters of an hour for the same quantity.

Travelling to work may cost you still more. At the present time an average daily return fare from London suburbs, based on season ticket rates, takes thirty-seven minutes' effort. The Newyorker, whether he makes an underground journey of 25 miles or only one, pays a flat rate of nine pence—or eleven minutes' of working time a day.

Taking a man's good utility suit as a basis, you give nine days of your working life to buy it against the American six days. Your rent [controlled in both countries] costs you between nine and ten hours against his twelve.

The better standard of living, which allows him gadgets by the score and many labour-saving notions for his home at prices uncluttered by heavy purchase tax, is shown to astounding advantage when we look at the price of cars. In Britain, as a result of the Budget, a good mass-produced family car will cost £900. An American for the same money will get a much more luxurious vehicle.

Now here is the rub. Your post-Budget car will take nearly two and a half years effort on your part before you earn enough to pay for it. Yet, when you have given brain or elbow grease for only forty-two weeks your American counterpart will look at his super-saloon and say "Sweetiepie, from today you belong to me !

OUR HERB WEALTH

Secrets of the ancient medicines of India are being eagerly sought by scientists of many countries following the discovery af a collection of medicinal herbs at Liverpool.

Apart from English experts, Lund University, Sweden, and the Lisbon University have asked for specimens to be sent to them.

The plants were collected as a hobby by Dr John Forbes Royle, who was born in Cawnpore in 1799. He took his medical degree in London.

Dr. Royle went back to India as a surgeon and worked in Bengal and Shaharanpore.

Impressed by the knowledge of Indian physicians, much of it handed down over uncounted generations, he persuaded them to pass on the secrets of their herbal recipes.

Wherever he went he looked out for plant specimens famed for their healing properties.

Eventually he had a collection of 3000 specimens passed into the possession of the Liverpool Chemists' Association about 100 years ago. At that time such collections were all the rage, Then fashions changed and enthusiasm waned. The collection disappeared and was forgotten.

It has now been discovered accidentally. An official of Liverpool museum was wandering through the neglected part of the Royal Institution when out of sheer curiosity, he opened up a dust-coated cabinet In it drawers, untouched for years, he came across the plants ! Only after experts had cleaned them and examined them under microscope was their real value realised. They were neatly labelled in Hindusthani, Arabic, Persian, and English.

HISTORY OF MYSORE
AND THE
YADAVA DYNASTY
BY

G. R. JOSYER, M.A. HONS., F.R.E.S.
AUTHOR
"Sociology," "Politics, Philosophy, and Phantasy," Etc.

"By far the greater part of the work is concerned with the history of the present ruling ouse of Mysore from its traditional beginning in 1399 till the year 1950 when the present laharaja was installed as *Rajapramukh* of the newly-created Mysore State of the Indian nion. The dynasty, as is well-known, passed through a series of singular vicissitudes rough the period of its early struggles, its supersession by Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan nd the assumption of administration of the State by the East India Company from 1831) 1867. Since then, thanks to a succession of able rulers and administrators and their)ewans, the State has made phenomenal advance in educational, economic and (latterly) onstitutional development. Of this long period the author gives a readable and valuable ccount in course of which he does adequate justice to the memory of two of Mysore's ble, but unfortunate sovereigns, *viz.*, Maharani Lakshammanni and Maharaja Mummadi rishnaraja Wodayar. The value of the book would have been enhanced by the addition of bibliography and a map. Paper, print and the general get up are excellent."

Modern Review, Calcutta.

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"I have read the History once, already. I wanted to be prepared for the Civilian Commission's interview in case they should ask about Mysore. One thing, it is so readable. Usually history does not make attractive reading to science students. But this book is not so,"
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TAXES

Two States paid nearly 70 percent of total taxes.

A study of the latest taxation returns for the Indian Union reveals some astonishing facts about the great concentration of the taxation burden on the States of Bombay and West Bengal.

Out of a total of nearly 6,14,000 persons or organisations liable to income-tax in 1951–52, as many as 3,34,000 belonged to Bombay and West Bengal States. Out of nearly Rs. 85·22 crores realised as incometax throughout the country, the disproportionately large sum of Rs. 57 crores was paid by assessees in these two States.

Stated more precisely, out of every 1,000 persons who paid income-tax in the Indian Union, 535 came from Bombay and West Bengal. These assessees paid as much as Rs. 697 out of every Rs. 1,000 realised. The remaining Rs. 303 were paid by assessees in 20 other States of India.

The same story was repeated in the case of super-tax collections. Five hundred and sixty-six persons out of every thousand assessed to super-tax were from Bombay and West Bengal, and they paid up 69·7 percent of the total collections.

The total number of persons assessed to super-tax was about 49,000 and they paid as much as Rs. 19·7 crores.

Bombay led in the field of both income-tax and super-tax. Out of every 1,000 assessees for income-tax and super-tax, 329 and 368 respectively were Bombayites. The latter paid out 42.7 per cent of the total super-tax realised in the Indian Union.

West Bengal came next. About 22 6 and 19.8 per cent of assessees for income-tax and super-tax belonged to this State. Their contribution in terms of money was even greater than their numbers would warrant.

Madras, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi States were third, fourth and fifth in respect of the number of assessees for income-tax and they came a very long way behind Bombay and West Bengal.

They were followed by Bihar, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad, Travancor-Cochin, Mysore, Sourashtra, Assam and Pepsu in that order. Eight other States come after them.

The first three after Bombay and West Bengal in respect of super-tax were Madras, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi.

Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur together came right at the end of the list with only 268 assessees for income-tax and only 23 for super-tax.

Among Part A States, Orissa appeared at the tail-end. The total income-tax and super-tax realised in the State was less than Rs. 36 lakhs—or much less than one hundredth part of Bombay's contribution to the national exchequer.

The 'per capita' incidence of taxation in the Indian Union at present is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 18 per head.

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The joint authors of this book, K. P. Ramanathaiya and H. Narayana Rao, are well known for their scholarship in Sanskrit and Kannada, and so the treatment in their hands has never suffered anywhere. The authors in this book have dealt with the different religions of the world, before and after the birth of Buddhism in India.

The first part deals with the historical background of Upanishadic religion, Jainism, Bhagavatha religion, Shaivism, and Buddhism. The origin, growth and development of these religions have been lucidly described.

The second part also comprises the various new religions, that sprouted after Buddhism, including Islamic religion and Christianity. The authors have taken all the good points in these religions and have tried to give out 'One Religion' for the development of humanity. They have shown ways and means of creative transformations of these religions into one whole religion, with modifications and adjustments. In these days of "One world" idea, the authors' idea of "One Religion" is a happy and welcome idea. Students of comparative religion and philosophy ought to read this most useful and valuable book with benefit."

Indian Express.

"ವಿವಿಧ ಮತಗಳ ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮನ್ವಯ"

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರಾಮನಾಥಯ್ಯ, ಎಂ.ಎ., ಐ.ಎ.ಎಸ್., ಫ್ಯಾಮಿಲಿ ಕಮಿಷನರ್.

ಮತ್ತು

ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್. ನಾರಾಯಣರಾವ್, ಬಿ.ಎ., ರಿ. ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ಕಮಿಷನರ್. ಇವರಿಂದ

ಒಂದನೆಯ ಭಾಗ

ಹಿಂದೂಮತ (ಒಂದನೆಯ ಭಾಗ) (ಬೌದ್ಧ ಮತಕ್ಕೆ ಹಿಂದಿನದು)

ಕ್ರಿ. ಪೂ. ೧೫೦೦ಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ, ಕ್ರಿ. ಪೂ. ೧೫೦೦—೬೦೦ ವೇದೋಪನಿಷತ್ತುಗಳ ಕಾಲ, ಕ್ರಿ. ಪೂ. ೬೦೦—ಕ್ರಿ. ಶ. ೩೦೦ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳ ಕಾಲ, ಜೈನಮತ, ಭಾಗವತ ಮತ, ಶೈವಮತ, ಬೌದ್ಧಮತ.

ಹಿಂದೂಮತ (ಎರಡನೆಯ ಭಾಗ) (ಬೌದ್ಧಮತದ ತರುವಾಯ)

ದರ್ಶನಗಳು, ಕ್ರಿ. ಶ. ೩೦೦ ರಿಂದ ಮುಸ್ಲಿಮರು ಬರುವವರೆಗೆ, ಅದ್ವೈತಮತ, ತಮಿಳು ನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶೈವಮತ, ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟಾದ್ವೈತಮತ, ಇತರ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು, ಮುಸ್ಲಿಮರ ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯದ ಕಾಲ, ವೀರಶೈವಮತ, ನಿಂಬಾರ್ಕಮತ, ದ್ವೈತಮತ, ರಾಮಾನಂದರ ಪಂಥ, ವಲ್ಲಭಾಚಾರ್ಯರ ಪಂಥ, ಚೈತನ್ಯ ಪಂಥ, ಸಿಖ್ ಮತ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ದೇಶದ ಭಕ್ತಿಪಂಥಗಳು. ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕ್ರೈಸ್ತಮತ, ಇಸ್ಲಾಂಮತ.

ಎರಡನೆಯ ಭಾಗ

ವಿವಿಧ ಮತಗಳ ಸಮನ್ವಯದ ಯೋಜನೆ; ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೃಷ್ಟ್ಯಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯ ಪಾತ್ರ.

ಮತಗಳ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯಿಂದ ತಿಳಿದುಬರುವ ಪಾಠಗಳು. ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ನೆಲಗಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಮತಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸಿ ಸರ್ವಜನಾನ್ಯವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇರುವ ಅವಕಾಶ. ಸೃಷ್ಟ್ಯಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯ ಸಂಕ್ಷೇಪ ವಿವರಣೆ. ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯ ತತ್ತ್ವದ ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ ಈಗಿನ ಮತರಚನೆಯ ವೈಕಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಬೇಕಾದ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು. ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ಪರತೆ. ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳು ಮುಖ್ಯವಲ್ಲ, ಆವಶ್ಯಕವೂ ಅಲ್ಲ. ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ನೆಲಗಟ್ಟಿನ ಮತಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಮತಗ್ರಂಥಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆಯುವ ಪುಷ್ಟಿ. ಪರಿಸಮಾಪನ.

ದೇವರಾಜ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್ ಪೈಸ್ ಗ್ರಂಥ

ಕಾರೊನೇಷನ್ ಪ್ರೆಸ್, ಮೈಸೂರು. ರೂ. ೬—೦—೦.

The Rationalist.

Monday 12-1-1953

TOO MUCH ADVICE

IV

Since Vice-President Radhakrishnan was personally a great deal in evidence in Mysore last week, we did not like to mar the occasion with a black flag criticism in continuation of our previous remarks on his participation in the Bombay Birth-control Conference We also thought that we might not pursue the subject further. But some of our readers remind us that our remarks have not been concluded. Therefore we must perforce say something more about his statements on birth-control.

He says, "Every child born has got the right for education, food, clothing, medicine &c; we are not able to give it; therefore we must have birth-control." The duty of providing education, food, medicine &c to every child is the parents', not the Government's. It is the basic fundamental right of a married couple to get children, if they can get them. It is outside the province of Governments to forbid them. It is a stupid and foolish conception of Government to say so. Providing education, food, clothing, medicine &c to every child born is an impossible task, and it is only an excuse for fleecing the public more and more.

We do not know how far Dr. Radhakrishnan's studies have ranged. We knew him in 1914 as Junior Assistant Professor of Philosophy in the Presidency College, where we went as a Mysore State scholar doing Sanskrit. He has since risen high by studious manipulation of his knowledge of philosophy. But with all that we do not think he can give an example of a State anywhere at any time in the history of the world, where the Government gave every child education, food, clothing, medicine, and what not And yet are Messrs Nehru and Radhakrishnan going to establish such a thing here? And when. When all of us by faithfully practising birth control by means of contraceptives and induced abortion, have brought down the population from 35 crores to 30 crores, 20 crores 10 crores? Any administrator who attempts that, or promises that, should be deemed a half-wit!

Dr. Radhakrishnan dismisses Gandhi's plea for abstinence, and sneers at the view that artificial birth-control is ungodly. "What is civilization? Is it not a progressive control of nature?", he asks. Is it? What nature do you control? Death? Storms? pestilence? Floods? Drought? Wars? Nothing. Civilization is, trying to understand nature and seeking to become attuned with it. If all mankind became so many Radhakrishnans they won't be able to control nature The earth itself is a tiny speck in nature, and man is only a mushroom on it. We cannot control our own wagging tongue. We cannot control our thoughts. We talk of controlling nature!

"I do not know what is the best method But I know that something requires to be done," he ended.

Why not try all the methods, and then tell us what is the best, instead of confessing ignorance in a hundred thousand words?

The bane of this country is that every one in position of power, every fly which has sat on the wheel and revolved to the top, is so cock-sure of itself, and so chokeful of pious platitudes, that in attempting to deceive the public, it deceives itself and goes on blundering to the ruin of the nation.

In the wisdom of the Ages, a Minister ught to be a man of age, experience, and isdom, but many here become Ministers ist to prove their eligibility for marriage, norant, mercenary and carnal men who hide under a cart-load of words every time ey open their mouths!

We consider that the cry of over-population n the globe is a coward's scare Men have ound their food in the past millions of years, r perished in the attempt. It does not natter. Governments have no Cup of Fortuatus to feed everybody. And they will never o it gratis. They will suck the blood out of ie public to do so.

Regarding India's 'over-population', one riter observes, 'During the last 4 centuries ompared with Europe, India's growth has een slow, while even the rate of last 3 deades has not been phenomenal, and is actuily below that of other countries. Nor is the lensity of population in India anything extraordinary. Comparative figures reveal that of he number of persons per square mile of ultivated land dependent on agriculture, ndia comes between the extremes of too nany and too few."

After long experience ancient sociologists of India have set down canons to limit growth of population, and relieve poverty and dis'ress. Dr. Radhakrishnan, supposed to radiate knowledge of India's past, should know better than to decry continence and abstinence, and propagate the use of pessaries and solutions!

However leaders of thought in other countries are not so degraded or degenerate as ours. The Hungarian Government has attacked birth-control and said that it is not a private matter, according to a Budapest newspaper, *Magyar Memzet*. Birth-control was one of the poisons due to the bad past, it said, and added that everyone who intentionally prevented the birth of a child was guilty of family destruction. 'From the standpoint of society, it is just as depraved to prevent the birth of a child as to turn on the gas-tap in order to kill one's wife—and then to go and have a drink in a bar', the paper said.

We present that to Messrs. Radhakrishnan and Rajagopalachari.

Health Ministress Rajkumari Amrit Kaur said recently that the age of marriage might be raised to 18. Dr. Marie Stopes, the distinguished English eugenist submitted a memorandum to the Royal Commission on marriage and divorce, London, recommending that the legal age of marriage for girls should be lowered to 15. "The present age of marriage in England is too high, and ignores the biological tendency to natural marriage", she said. "The tendency of social workers to consider the raising of the age of marriage as a reform is deplorable, and based on too much over-riding of biological conditions. Many of our grandmothers were happy brides at the age of 16, even 15. When a woman is biologically capable of bearing a child she should be legally capable of marrying. The legal age for marriage should be 15. In addition legal marriage should be made permissible in exceptional circumstances, when a girl under 15 becomes pregnant and the man desires to marry her."

So Dr. Marie Stopes is nearer the ancient Indian conception of these things than many here who call themselves Indians!

We would ask our readers not to be stampeded into hasty unbeliefs, but to have faith in the past, in the whisperings of their conscience, and in God.

Editor.

PRESSURE ON LAND

How high is the pressure of population on land in India is brought out by the land use figures contained in Census Paper II published by the Registrar-General and Census Commissioner.

The net area sown in India works out to 0·78 acre per head of population. Regionwise, the highest Per Capita area sown is 1 22 acres in the peninsular hills and plateau region, followed by 0 74 acre in the Himalayan region, 0·64 acre in the Western Ghats and 0·62 acre in the northern plains region, while the lowest is 0·48 acre in the Eastern Ghats and coastal region.

The net area sown in India is 208,428,964 acres, of which 35,949,938 acres are sown more than once. On 26 per cent of the net area sown, rice is cultivated and wheat on 11 9 per cent. Corresponding percentage for other crops are: jowar, bajra and ragi 23·2; other foodgrains including maize, gram and pulses 27·2; foodcrops other than foodgrains and oilseeds 5·0; oilseeds 9·1; foddercrops 4·2; cotton 4·5; jute and other fibres 0·8; tea, coffee, tobacco and other miscellaneous crops 1·5.

COLD BATHS

Great Britain can assuredly improve her financial position, save millions of pounds and export precious coal all over the world merely by taking cold water baths! Fantastic you might say, but Dudley Barker, writing in a British daily, believes it implicitly. According to him, it costs 3d. to heat water for a hot bath, and if all Britishers had taken to this cold water bath, he estimates England could have saved £3,400,000,000 in the past fifteen years, and exported coal all over the world. In addition to its economic merits, the priceless value of health should be taken into consideration, he adds.

TO SLEEP

Dr. G. K. Selbourne, writing in the 'Family Doctor', offers some useful and practical advice to those unfortunates who can't drop off to sleep:

Lie on your side.

The best mattress in the world is useless if it sags.

Warm feet help, so don't despise woollen bedsocks.

Don't tuck in the clothes, let them fall to the floor.

Spend fifteen minutes at the back door before going to bed, just looking at the stars

And when the alarm goes off the following morning, don't jump out of bed. It pushes up the blood pressure. Just stretch, yawn, twist and roll out.

150 MILLION YEARS

The Bronx Zoo is exhibiting the most primitive reptile in the world. The tuatara or "spine-bearer" whose forefathers are said to have roamed the world 75 to 150 million years ago in the company of dinosaurs, and whose bones resemble those of the fossil found all over the globe, lives now exclusively in New Zealand.

Hence the government of that country restricts the export of the precious reptile, one specimen of which it generously presented to the Bronx Zoo. Tuataras unlike most known reptiles thrive in cold rather than in hot climates. This need for cold has led to the new theory that the dinosaur, contemporary of the tuatara some 75 million years ago, was extinguished by too much heat rather than by cold. The tuatara which looks like but is not a lizard can inflict vicious wounds with its teeth.

HISTORY OF MYSORE
AND THE
YADAVA DYNASTY
BY

G. R. JOSYER, M.A. HONS., F.R.E.S.
AUTHOR
"Sociology,", "Politics, Philosophy, and Phantasy," Etc.

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THE RATIONALIST

A Weekly

for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest, Social, Literary, Political and Economic.

Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S. Asst. Editor: G. S. JOSYER, M.A.

VOL XIII No. 18] Monday 19—1—1953 [PRICE 0—1—6.

"Politics, Philosophy, & Phantasy"

G. R. JOSYER, M.A. HONS., F.R.E.S.

MEMBER, ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, GT. BRN., HON. MEMBER AND MEDALIST, INSTITUT HISTORIQUE ET HERALDIQUE DE FRANCE, FELLOW, MYSORE UNIVERSITY 1925-28, EDITOR: YAJURVEDA 2 VOLS. & RIGVEDA PRAKAL EDITOR "RATIONALIST".

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EVENTS OF 1952.

JANUARY

5 Agreement signed in New Delhi for 50 million Dollars U.S. aid to India for financing development projects.

8 U. N. adopts security plan to meet future aggression.

10 Foundation stone of Kandla harbour works laid by Prime Minister.

12 Dr. Graham submitted second report on Kashmir to Security Council.

15 Sindri Factory passed under control of Sindri Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd.

21 Hindustan Shipping Yard Ltd., registered.

24 State of emergency declared in Nepal.

26 Republic Day celebrated throughout India.

27 Employees State Insurance scheme inaugurated at Delhi.

31 First pilot extension project-cum-training centre opened at Anand under the Ford Foundation scheme.

FEBRUARY

6 Death of King George VI.

8 Princess Elizabeth proclaimed Queen Elizabeth II of England.

18 Hessian export duty reduced to Rs 75 per ton.

22 Mr. Sri Prakasa appointed Governor of Madras.

24 Employees State Insurance Scheme inaugurated at Kanpur by Prime Minister.

25 First Indian Co-operative Congress inaugurated.

27 Mrs. Roosevelt arrives in Delhi.

29 Central budjet presented in Parliament.

MARCH

1 Radio telephone link with Iran opened.

2 Mr. Nehru opens Sindri Fertiliser Factory.

4 Employees Provident Funds Act, 1952, providing for the first time institution of compulsory provident fund for employees in six selected industries, comes into force.

6 New Ministry installed in Hyderabad,

10 Gadgil lays foundation of India's first penicillin factory.

13 Nizam arrived in Delhi, after 16 years —his first long-distance air-trip.

16 Export duty on groundnut oil abolished.

17 First Delhi and Coorg Cabinets sworn in.

19 Deshmukh opens Alipore Mint.

22 Death of Mr. Don Stephen Senanayake, Prime Minister of Ceylon.

24 Farouk dissolves Egyptian Chamber of Deputies.

26 Marshal law declared in Tunisia. Prime Minister arrested. Eric Shipton, leader of British Himalayan expedition arrives in Delhi with colleagues.

27 M. Baccouche becomes new Prime Minister of Tunisia.

APRIL

1 First Indian appointed Mint Master.

9 Madras Ministry, headed by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, formed.

11 French Assembly ratifies treaty with India for transfer of Chandernagore.

14 Third stage of railway re-grouping. Northern, North-Eastern and Eastern Railways set up.

17 President's rule in Punjab ended.

18 PEPSU Congress Cabinet resigns.

20 Bombay Congress Ministry headed by Mr. Morarji Desai, installed.

28 India declared end of state of war with Japan.

MAY

6 Dr. Rajendra Prasad elected President of India.

13 President and Vice-President sworn in. First Cabinet sworn in.

19 Passenger train accident near Bikaner; 45 persons killed.

20 Mr. N. Raghavan appointed Ambassador in China.

24 Ajmer Legislative Assembly inaugurated by Dr. Katju.

30 Sugar de-rationed.

JUNE

7 Food rationing abolished in Madras.

9 French Settlement of Chandernagore became part of India, de jure, with the coming into force of the Treaty of Cession. Peace Treaty signed between India and Japan Article I: "There shall be firm and perpetual peace and amity between India and Japan and their respective peoples."

21 Mysore State flag, flown since 1881, hauled down. Chief Minister said hereafter only Union flag would be hoisted on Government buildings.

26 Non-Europeans launch defiance campaign against 'Apartheid' in South Africa.

29 Miss Finland crowned "Miss Universe."

JULY

1 Zamindari abolished in U P. U.P. abolishes statutory rationing Chandernagore becoms part of India.

9 First ship s.s. "Jalapushpa" launched after Government acquired interest in Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.

11 Indo-Phillipines Treaty of Friendship signed at Manila.

16 Opening of Central Road Research Institute at New Delhi

19 Olympic games start at Helsinki

23 Photo-telegram service to Finland opened. Army coup in Egypt under General Neguib.

24 India wins Olympic Hockey Championship for fifth time in succession at Helsinki, beating Holland by six goals to one.

Army forces Farouk to obdicate. (Farouk leaves country). Adlai Stevenson chosen Democratic Party candidate to contest U.S. Presidential election.

27 Farouk's infant son proclaimed King of Egypt.

AUGUST

4 Hindustan Cables registered as a private limited company in West Bengal, to take charge of the state-opened telephone cable factory at Rupnarainpur, West Bengal.

5 Indo-Pakistani trade agreement signed.

9 Setting up of the National Development Council anounced.

11 Finance Minister introduced in Parliament Estate Duty Bill "to impose an estate duty on property passing or deemed to pass on the death of a person."

12 M. P. Koirala resigns Premiership of Nepal.

13 Comet jet air-liner arrives in Bombay on its first service to the east.

14 Direct radio-telephone service between India and Japan opened.

17 Chinese Prime Minister, Chou En-lai, arives in Moscow.

27 Indo-Japanese Peace Treaty comes into force.

28 One million coloured people in South Africa lose vote.

31 Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, repealed. Nr M. P. Koirala suspended from Nepali Congress.

SEPTEMBER

7 General Naguib becomes Prime Minister of Egypt.

9 Mr. K. G. Mushruwala, editor of 'Harijan' dies.

(*Continued on page 6.*)

The Rationalist.

Monday 19-1-1953

THE PONGAL

Sankranthi is the Sanskrit name for Pongal and signifies the biggining of the northward course of the sun (uttarayana). The uttarayana (6 months) is believed to be a holy period of the year. It is supposed to be the daytime of the day of the Devas (with whom a year is supposed to be the unit of time, just as a day twenty-four hours is the unit of time for the humans). The Margashira month is believed to be the holiest month of the year.

In Tamil Nad, Pongal is regarded with special affection and veneration because it is connected with the harvest season and brings up a vision of an abundant golden harvest. To a predominantly agricultural people, specially in the land of many rivers, the day is particularly beloved and dear. The chief dish is *sarkarai pongal*—a preparation of cooked new rice and jaggery. The turmeric stalk and the sugarcane are very much in evidence. The mouths of the youngsters water at the sight of the sugarcane and the sugared rice pudding. The children shout Pongal-O-Pongal at the top of their shrill voice and are beside themselves with delight. They are clad in gay and bright garments. Middle-aged and old people also are in a gala mood. When I was young I used to see even old men letting themselves go and even playing football in the evening. These ancient footballs had cocoanut fibre stuffed into leather cases. The day was altogether a gala day then and is so even now despite the inevitable sophistications of modern life.

With such a harvest festival a religious ceremonial of deep religious significance has got merged. The day is the beginning of the northern course of the sun in the sky. There is a belief that the souls of persons who are born in the uttarayana (the six months' duration of the sun's northern course) attain paradise and do not return into the realm of samsara or rebirth. Of course, there is also the teaching in the Brahma Sutras that a Brahmajnani attains identity with God whenever he may pass away. The Mahabharata says that Bhishma, though riddled with Arjuna's arrows, lay on the bed of arrows in the battlefield of Kurukshetra and awaited the coming of the uttarayana and then surrendered his spirit unto Lord Krishna in his presence. This is one of the most moving and sublime stories in the world's literature.

As the Sankranthi day is a very holy day it is believed that bathing in holy rivers on that day has a special sanctity and that a bath at Triveni in Allahabad has a supreme sanctity. In every house in Tamil Nad, a car is drawn on the ground with rice flour. The sun is drawn in it as a circle and the moon as a crescent with rice flour in that car. The sun is called Soorya Narayana and is worshipped on that day with sugarcane, sarkarai pongal etc.

The Pongal day is preceded by the Bhogi day when every one takes an oil bath and there is also a sumptuous meal following it. The day after the Pongal day is called the Kanu day. On that day presents are given to the girls born in the house. Rice balls coloured with diverse colouring matter, are placed on plantain leaves on the riverside or near a well. They are left to be eaten by animals and birds —thus proving the kinship of all creation. The cattle are particularly venerated in the evening (called the Mattu Pongal day) and are fed well and have garlands round their necks and also horn decorations. The youths of the village drive them at great speed vying with one another and the urchins follow shouting after. In some places there used also to be

ellikattus. In a *jellikattu*, new cloths are tied round the horns of powerful bulls and the bulls are excited and let loose. The young men chase them and seize the new cloths. This is a much more refined and arduous task than a Spanish bullfight! This Mattu Pongal is a kind of fraternising of men and cattle who are joint and jolly partners in food production—the men taking the grain and the cattle the straw.

Thus the Pongal season is a season of healthiness and heartiness and happiness and holiness.

K. S. RAMASWAMY SASTRY.

RHYTHMIC EFFECTS

Doctors at the Maudsley Hospital, London, have been investigating what happens when a person is subjected to rhythmic sounds, lights and taps.

They wanted to find out why it is that some things soothe you to sleep while others make you excited.

It was discovered that rhythm alters the blood's supply of oxygen. As the brain's activities depend on its oxygen supply, its reactions change with the varying volume of the gas.

The doctors found that a drum tap repeated five times a second usually sent down the oxygen supply. Ten taps per second brought it back to normal.

There was a strange break at 15 taps a second—the oxygen level slumped heavily. Twentyfive beats a second increased the oxygen supply to its maximum amount.

Lights flashed on and off at the same speeds gave practically the same results. So did tapping the hand.

The doctors wondered what would happen if they let a woman stroke a young man's hand.

Nothing exciting. His oxygen content went down and down and down!

(*Continued from page 6.*)

8 Rs. 2.069-crore Five Year Plan presented in House of the People by Prime Minister Nehru.

11 Bill to amend and codify law relating to marriage and divorce among Hindus introduced in Council of States.

12 Applications for compensation invited for six categories of West Pakistan refugees. Pandit Nehru re-elected Congress President.

13 Members of Anglican Church in Delhi celebrate centenary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Cambridge Mission, in Delhi. The Government of India anounces decision to set-up a Backward Classes Commission.

15 Potti Sreeramulu died on 58th day of his fast Andhra issue. India won her first rubber in Test Cricket at Calcutta.

19 Prime Minisrer announces decision to "establish an Andhra State consisting of the Telugu-speaking areas of the present Madras State, but not including the city of Madras." House of the People gives general approval to the Five Year Plan. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development anncunces a 31.5 million dollar loan to India for a major expansion of the country's iron and steel production.

20 U.N. Asian Students' Conference inaugurated in New Delhi, delegates from 18 countries attending. A. U. S. military plane carrying 132 persons crashes.

21 Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew awarded Stalin Peace Prize.

23 The U. N. Security Council adopts Anglo-U.S. resolution on Kashmir.

24 Prime Minister formally opens the Rare Earths Factory at Ellore, Travancore-Cochin. Prime Minister inaugurated construction on the 96 mile Ernakulam-Quilon Railway Link.

(*Continued from page 3.*)

23 Press Commission's terms of reference and personnel announced. Rocky Marciano knocks out Joe Walcott in the world heavy-weight boxing championship.

26 Praja Socialist Party formed. Merger hailed by Kripalani as "dawn of new era."

OCTOBER

1 First series of stamps printed through photogravure process showing poets and poet-saints issued.

2 Fifty five community projects launched. Gandhiji's birthday. Gandhidam-Desa Railway Link opened.

9 Nehru rules out plebiscite in French India.

11 Press Commission holds first meeting.

15 Iran severs diplomatic relations with U.K.

17 India imposes passport system at Pakistan's insistence.

18 India scores innings victory over Pakistan in the First Test Match in Delhi.

26 Pakistan scores innings victory over India in the Second Test in Lucknow.

27 India submits three point plan to settle Tunisian dispute.

NOVEMBER

1 Employees Provident Fund Scheme comes into operation. Hindi replaces English in U.P., under the Official Languages Act. All official notifications etc., will be only in Hindi.

5 Mr. Dwight Eisonhower elected President of the United States. Government of India decides to take over evacuee properties here.

11 U.N. Political Committee adopts resolution calling on South Africa to end "Group Areas Act."

12 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India, elected President of UNESCO for 1953.

13 South African High Court of Parliament Act held invalid by the Supreme Court.

14 Yuvraj Karan Singh sworn in as Kashmir's first Sadar-i-Riyasat.

15 The Government of India decides to set up a fact-finding Commission to survey conditions in relief camps and rehabilitation colonies.

16 India scores victory over Pakistan in the Third Test in Bombay.

17 Control on wheat and rice to stay Government of India announcement in Parliament.

23 India amends Korean truce plan General Nuruddin Mohmud quells riots in Iraq and forms new Cabinet.

25 Central Board of Wild Life set up at Mysore.

27 Ceylon's Upper House passes Senanayake's Bill amending Indian and Pakistani Residents (citizenship) Act.

29 International Buddhist Cultural Conference opens at Sanchi, attended by 3,000 Buddhist scholars, historians, monks and nuns from all parts of Asia. Relics of Sariputta and Maha Moggalana arrive at Sanchi by special train for enshrinement in Chetiya Giri Vihara. Nehru announces States free to ban cow slaughter but Centre will not have law.

DECEMBER

1 Agra University celebrates Silver Jubilee The forth cricket Test between India and Pakistan played in Madras ends in draw.

3 U.N. General Assembly votes overwhelmingly for India's peace plan for Korea. Final expenditure on Five-year Plan increased to Rs. 2,090 crores

5 Peking rejects India's peace plan for Korea. President-Elect Eisonhower completes three day inspection of Korean war front.

(*Continued on page. 5*)

"VIVIDHA MATHAGALA CHARITRIKA VIMARSHE MATHU SAMANVAYA"

"The International Academy of Sanskrit Research are doing useful work in publishing the original Sanskrit literature in the Kannada language They have also an idea to publish scientific books in English, in order to make the foreigners understand our ancient knowledge.

Alaya Nityarchana Padhathi" and this book are the first two publications of the Academy, translated and written in Kannada language.

The joint authors of this book, K. P. Ramanathaiya and H. Narayana Rao, are well known for their scholarship in Sanskrit and Kannada, and so the treatment in their hands has never suffered anywhere. The authors in this book have dealt with the different religions of the world, before and after the birth of Buddhism in India.

The first part deals with the historical background of Upanishadic religion, Jainism, Bhagavatha religion, Shaivism, and Buddhism. The origin, growth and development of these religions have been lucidly described.

The second part also comprises the various new religions, that sprouted after Buddhism, including Islamic religion and Christianity. The authors have taken all the good points in these religions and have tried to give out 'One Religion' for the development of humanity. They have shown ways and means of creative transformations of these religions into one whole religion, with modifications and adjustments. In these days of "One world" idea, the authors' idea of "One Religion" is a happy and welcome idea. Students of comparative religion and philosophy ought to read this most useful and valuable book with benefit."

Indian Express.

"ವಿವಿಧ ಮತಗಳ ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮನ್ವಯ"

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರಾಮನಾಥಯ್ಯ, ಎಂ.ಎ., ಐ.ಎ.ಎಸ್., ಫ್ಯಾಮಿ ಕಮಿಷನರ್.

ಮತ್ತು

ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್. ನಾರಾಯಣರಾವ್, ಬಿ.ಎ., ರಿ. ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ಕಮಿಷನರ್. ಇವರಿಂದ

ಒಂದನೆಯ ಭಾಗ

ಹಿಂದೂಮತ (೧ನೆಯ ಭಾಗ) (ಬೌದ್ಧ ಮತಕ್ಕೆ ಹಿಂದಿನದು)

ಕ್ರಿ. ಪೂ. ೧೫೦೦ಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ, ಕ್ರಿ. ಪೂ. ೧೫೦೦—೬೦೦ ವೇದೋಪನಿಷತ್ತುಗಳ ಕಾಲ. ಕ್ರಿ. ಪೂ. ೬೦೦—ಕ್ರಿ. ಶ. ೬೦೦ ಸ್ಮೃತಿ ಸೂತ್ರಗಳ ಕಾಲ. ಜೈನಮತ. ಭಾಗವತ ಮತ, ವೈಷ್ಣವಮತ, ಬೌದ್ಧಮತ.

ಹಿಂದೂಮತ (೨ನೆಯ ಭಾಗ) (ಬೌದ್ಧಮತದ ತರುವಾಯ)

ದರ್ಶನಗಳು, ಕ್ರಿ. ಶ. ೬೦೦ ರಿಂದ ಮುಸ್ಲಿಮರು ಬರುವವರೆಗೆ, ಅದ್ವೈತಮತ, ತಮಿಳು ನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವೈಷ್ಣವಮತ. ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟಾದ್ವೈತ ಮತ. ಇತರ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು, ಮುಸ್ಲಿಮರ ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯದ ಕಾಲ. ವೀರಶೈವಮತ. ನಿಂಬಾರ್ಕಮತ. ದ್ವೈತಮತ. ರಾಮಾನಂದರ ಪಂಥ, ವಲ್ಲಭಾಚಾರ್ಯರ ಪಂಥ, ಚೈತನ್ಯ ಪಂಥ, ಸಿಖ್ ಮತ. ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ದೇಶದ ಭಕ್ತಿಪಂಥಗಳು. ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕ್ರೈಸ್ತಮತ, ಇಸ್ಲಾಂಮತ.

ಎರಡನೆಯ ಭಾಗ

ವಿವಿಧ ಮತಗಳ ಸಮನ್ವಯದ ಯೋಜನೆ; ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೃಷ್ಟ್ಯಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯ ಪಾತ್ರ.

ಮತಗಳ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯಿಂದ ತಿಳಿದುಬರುವ ಪಾಠಗಳು. ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ನೆಲಗಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಮತಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಷರ್ತಿಸಿ ಸರ್ವಸನ್ಮಾನ್ಯ ವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇರುವ ಅವಕಾಶ. ಸೃಷ್ಟ್ಯಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯ ಸಂಕ್ಷೇಪ ವಿವರಣೆ. ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯ ಹತ್ತ್ನೂದ ನೆಲೆಯಿಂದ ಹೊಸ ಮತರಚನೆಯ ಮೈಕಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಬೇಕಾದ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು. ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೋನ್ನತ ಪರತೆ. ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳು ಮುಖ್ಯವಲ್ಲ, ಆವಶ್ಯಕವೂ ಅಲ್ಲ. ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ನೆಲಗಟ್ಟಿನ ಮತಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಮತಗ್ರಂಥಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆಯುವ ಪುಷ್ಟಿ. ಪರಿಸಮಾಪನ.

ದೇವರಾಜ ಬಹದೂರ್ ಪ್ರೈಸ್ ಗ್ರಂಥ

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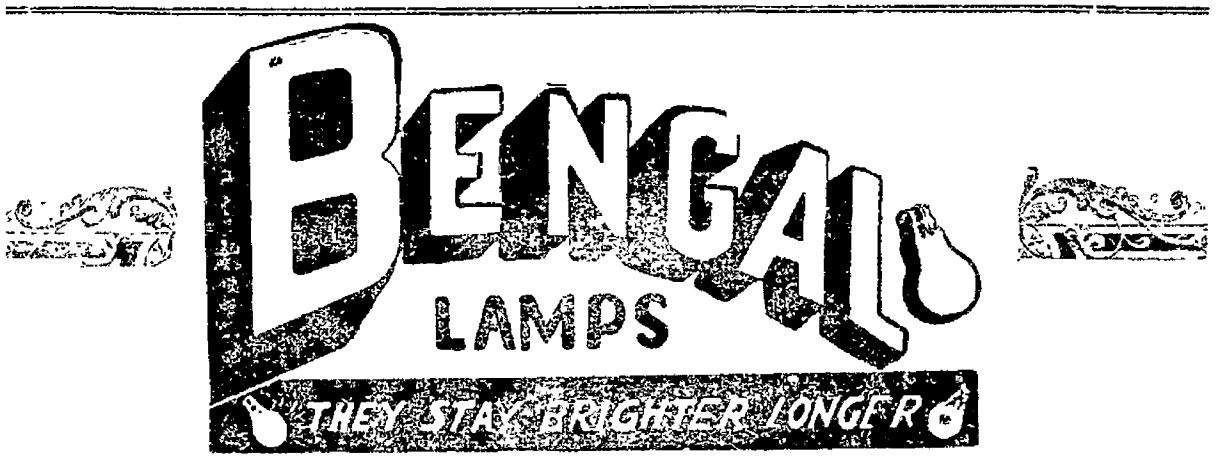
THE RATIONALIST

A Weekly

for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest, Social, Literary, Political and Economic.

Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S. Asst. Editor: G. S. JOSYER, M.A.

VOL XIII No. 19] Monday 26—1—1953 [PRICE 0—1—6.



"Politics, Philosophy, & Phantasy"

G. R. JOSYER, M.A. HONS., F.R.E.S.

MEMBER, ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, GT. BRN., HON. MEMBER AND MEDALIST, INSTITUT HISTORIQUE ET HERALDIQUE DE FRANCE. FELLOW, MYSORE UNIVERSITY 1929-38. EDITOR: VAIDEVIKA 12 VOLS. & RIGVEDA PADAI. EDITOR "RATIONALIST."

"Looking at one page I thought it must be a man of 70 to possess all that wisdom; looking at another I told myself that virile vigour of expression shows him to be a man at the prime of life; and looking at still another I thought that only a boy of twenty-one could be so absolutely sure about anything! Which is right? Why don't authors put their pictures in their books so that one might turn to the pages when puzzled?"

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DREAMS AND THEIR INTERPRETATION

The *Akashvani*, Mysore, organised a Symposium on "Dreams and their Interpretation" on the 18th Dec. in which Rev. F. E. Hill, Professor Khizr Ali Khan, M.A., Ph.D., Professor B. Kuppuswamy, M.A., D. LITT., and Sri G. R. Josyer, represented the Biblical, Islamic, Modern Psychological, and Vedic views. Mr. Josyer's script was published on 22nd December last. Rev. F. E. Hill's and Dr. Khizr Ali Khan's are published this week by courtesy of All-India Radio:

Rev. F. E. Hill:

I make no attempt this evening to give any psychological interpretation of some of the famous dreams in the Bible, for though I am well aware that the psychology of dreams has made considerable progress in these last few years, yet the certain knowledge of even the greatest psychologists can well be compared to the light of a very small candle in a great and dark mansion.

Let us look then at some of the dreams recorded in the Bible. One of the first and best known is found in the story of Jacob. He had deceived his brother and was fleeing from his brother's wrath. He comes to a place called Bethel and lies down under the stars with a stone for a pillow. It is interesting to note that at this place the surrounding hills rise in a series of rocky ledges that in the darkness would suggest a great stairway reaching up to the clouds. That would be the last thing Jacob would see as he closed his eyes. He dreamed and he saw a ladder set up on the earth and the top of it reached to heaven. Then he saw the angels of God descending and ascending on the ladder and above he saw God Himself. God promises that Jacob shall be the father of a great nation, and that in him shall all the nations of the earth be blessed. There is plenty of material in this dream for the modern Psychologist; Fear and excitement in the dreamer; Ambitious thoughts as he sets out to make his way in the world; The suggestion that he had slept in a holy place, for the ancients believed that to sleep in such a place was a way of inducing dreams.

The next famous dreams are those connected with the life story of Joseph. As a lad Joseph was always dreaming and his dreams were always of greatness and power and authority. Since Joseph's dreams are common to both the Muslim and Christian scriptures they are well known and a brief reference to them will be sufficient. Joseph rose to fame not through his own dreams but through his ability to interpret the dreams of others According to the scriptures the interpretation of these dreams was revealed to him because of his faith in God.

The next famous interpreter of dreams in the Bible is Daniel, who believed that 'God alone revealeth the deep and secret things. Daniel interpreted the dreams of Nebuchadnezzar King of Babylon. The King was troubled by dreams until his sleep went from him, but the difficulty was that he could never remember his dreams. He demanded that his wise men should tell him both the dream and the meaning of it, and when they failed to do so threatened to have all beheaded as a useless lot. Daniel however proved equal to the occasion, believing that God would reveal to him the secret. The dream which is beautifully recorded in the 2nd chapter of the Book of Daniel was briefly this. A vision of a great image bright and terrible to look upon, the head was of fine gold, his breast and arms of silver, his belly and thighs of brass, his legs of iron, his feet part iron and part clay. A great stone fell upon the feet of clay and the image was broken in pieces, and became like the chaff of the summer threshing floor. The stone grew into a great mountain. Daniel

ade this dream to be symbolical of the story of the king's dynasty, showing a gradual ecline from the glory of the fine gold head to ie clay feet, that would be broken by a ronger king who would exalt himself in the hole earth. There are of course other reams in the Old Testament but these are ie most famous. Indeed the references to ie lean kine and the feet of clay have become roverbial expression in the English language.

When we come to the New Testament reams do not occupy such an important lace and indeed the teaching of Jesus that ie ideal relationship of man to God is that f absolute trust, and that all our lives are in he hands of God, militates against any idea rying to peer into the future. Nevertheless ight down to the present day the idea has ersisted that God can speak to his servants hrough dreams. Thus at the birth of Jesus, oseph is warned in a dream that the child in Mary's womb is holy and is to be the promised Saviour of Isreal. Again the wise men from he East are warned in a dream not to return o Herod to tell him that they have found the Christ Child. Joseph is again warned in a dream to fly into Egypt to save the young child from the jealous anger of Herod. There is no record of Jesus himself ever speaking of dreams or of their interpretation

When, however, we come to the time of the Acts of the Apostles we again begin to find references to dreams and what are called visions. There can be little doubt that these so called visions have much in common with the dream state.

Here in the New Testament also there is the definite assumption that God speaks to his servants in dreams or visions. Thus we find Peter receiving through a dream or a vision a direct answer to a problem that had been perplexing him. He was hungry and while he waited for his food he thought over the question whether it was right for Him, a Jew to eat and associate with Gentiles. He believed that God had given him his answer in the dream. Paul too had his visions, in which he claimed to have direct guidance from God. In a vision he was told what to do at Corinth and in a dream he was called over into Europe. That dream altered the whole history of that continent.

What is the Christian attitude towards dreams to-day? While most Christians would admit that it is possible for God to speak to men in dreams, yet there is no specific Christian theory about dreams, and we are prepared to accept whatever new truth or light Psychologists or Psychiatrists can throw upon the subject. We accept the fact that Psychology can help in healing souls as well as bodies and are ready to use even the Psychology of dreams in that process. But at the same time experience shows that people have often been led astray by dreams and worked themselves into a highly strung mental condition. Too much attention to dreams is in my opinion both unhealthy and useless. Even if we should get a glimpse into the future in a dream we can do little or nothing to alter the future because there are so many other factors of which we are not aware. The attitude of the true Christian is therefore one of perfect trust in a good God, whose help and guidance must be sought through faith and prayer in the development of the conscious personality, rather than by dabbling in dreams and seeking misleading and imperfect knowledge of the future.

Dr. Khizar Ali Khan, M.A., Ph.D.:

Chapter XII of rhe Quran, entitled Joseph, deals with three kinds of dreams, viz. the dream of a prophet (Joseph), which pointed to his ultimate triumph and the triumph of the truth which he preached; the dream of a king, relating to the measures of the material welfare of those under his care, and the

(*Continued on page 6.*)

The Rationalist.

Monday 26-1-1953

A POSER

Mr. Richard H. Mosher writes to the International Academy of Sanskrit Research from Michigan, U.S.A.:

I have been trying to get a letter off to you for about a month, but undesirable interruptions would not permit and my opinions are perhaps quite unusual.

The work of Bhardwaja requires further examination. The prospect of finding the last end of man's rule is worthy of consideration. I have felt for sometime that somewhere in the ancient Sanskrit the author had concealed the date of end time struggle. Christians call it the great day of God-Almighty or Armageddon.

The phenomenal air-craft as defined in the sutras forces me to reconsider the work of Ezekiel. The visitation of a cataclysm such as defined in ancient works was foreseen by the sages. It is evident that they concealed their learning in a strange but fascinating tongue or language.

I do hope that you will bear with me while I endeavour to reveal my discovery. Perhaps the destiny of the world of mankind is revealed in numbers. I pondered upon this point because the Chinese desired to meet us at 9 P.M. instead of 7. The truce site was moved to Pan Mun Jom, which has 9 letters instead of seven.

During the 48 years the turning point in world events have been reached in the month of September. The 9th month in our calendar is Septr. On Sept. 16, 1904 Port Arthur was invaded. Twenty-seven years later right on the day, the Japanese invaded Manchuria. Probably it was on the eleventh hour. It involved the interest of so-called Christendom, and H. L Stimson intervened in the crisis on behalf of western civilization. The eleventh hour is the last hour before the new day. Western civilization has been in the 11th hour since 1914. But Asia follows closely. I pondered the reason for Pearl Harbour, 12-7-'41 To my amazement, some one told me that there is a 37 year cycle in the Book of Kings. No wonder then that the Japanese did not strike in September 1940. They had to meet us on the eleventh hour,

(3)+7+1=11 1941+11=1952.
12+7+1 ,

Likewise 1952 the fourth month and the 28th day is the same as 4+2+8+1 or 15 1952 — 15 resolves to 7+7+1. July 7, 1937 the Japs struck at Marco Polo bridge, 7+7+1 =15 Likewise the signing at Bonn 5-26-52 resolves to 1914 or 1938. It is evident then that the Japanese were tripped up by the cycle mentioned of in the book of Kings. It was a Pearl Harbour for the so-called Christian world. Had the Japanese struck in 1940, or 36 years after 1904 right on the day, it would have been most tragic for the U.S.

To me 37 means 3+7 or 1931+10=1941, or 3×7. 21+1931 = 1952. Asia's number could possibly be nine. Its impact on Western civilization is much too profound to be fully appreciated by the casual westerner. And the matter is too profound to be casually considered.

The Great Pyramid has revealed two dates to me 3-5-1936. Two days later Hitler entered the Ruhr and the Rhineland. 3+5+1=9, and 3+7+1=11. The answer is right in

those figures. 16 — 9 — 1936 is another date in the Pyramid floor dimension or measurement. According to my most humble discovery a turning point was reached in Korea on the 16th or 17th day of September 1950. The Chinese were forced to meet us on the 26th day of Nov. 1950, nine years from 1941, or from then to now we must consider the impact. No wonder Korea! 9+1937=1946.

1 — 11 — 1946
1+1+1+1=4

2+5+6+1=14 or 2×7 25 — 6 — 1950.
or 1950 — 14=1636

Did peace come on Jan. 18, 1919. It brought us a little farther into the eleventh hour, (into chaos, not the Christian Millennium!)

(To be continued). *Editor.*

SRI RAMA NAVAMI CELEBRATIONS

His Holiness Jagadguru Sri Sankaracharya of Kanchi Kamakoti Peetha desires that all Astikas should read or propound a portion of Ramayana for about 27 days during Sri Rama Navami season. Those who intend to carry out Sri Acharya's wishes are requested to intimate for further particulars to the Manager, Sri Sankaracharya Mutt, Kumbakonam not later than 10th February 1953.

HULIKAL RATHOTSAVA

The Rathotsava Festival of Sri Prasanna Venkatramanaswamy, Hulikal, Hassan Dt., will commence on the 27th inst. and take place on the 2nd February.

Pilgrims are welcome.

LOSS IN BLINKING

What will they think of next? Now we're being classified according to the way we blink —and they've discovered that men are busier blinkers than women. At least, that's what Dr. Robert Lawson, of Sheffield University, says. Ten per cent. of an average person's walking hours are blinked away! But if you are a rapid blinker you may be virtually blind for 40 per cent. of your time. This simple habit may have more serious consequences in accidents and errors than we realize, for one blink black-out normally lasts 3/10ths of a second—long enough for a 'plane pilot to travel the length of a football field. A tennis or ping-pong player might loose sight of the ball, and a boxer might miss seeing a knock-out punch coming—especially if his eye were slightly damaged, for eye injury speeds up blinking.

A blink is not as simple as it seems. When the eyelids close, the pupil moves quickly up and then slowly down again, and since the eye is not of much use while changing direction this adds a period of semi-blindness to the blink black-out—a little over half a second in all.

Soon we shall be envying the birds and frogs, which have a transparent eyelid specially for blinking purposes! This thin, rubber-like membrane is flicked across the eye to keep the surface moist and to protect the bird's eyes from dust and twigs when in flight.

Men blink more often than women—once every three seconds as against once every four. That's for the common or J-type blinker. The rarer "plateau" type—mostly women—takes 12 seconds between blinks. And of all, Dr. Lawson's "guinea-pigs," the person who normally waited the longest to blink—18 seconds —was also a woman. Which may explain why so little gets past the ladies!

(*Continued from page 3.*)

dreams of ordinary men,, relating to their own adversity or prosperity. The grander the purpose, the longer it takes for its due fulfilment: Joseph's dream took a whole lifetime, the king's dream fourteen years, while the dreams of ordinary men came to immediate fulfilment.

About the prophet's dream verse 4 reads: 'When Joseph said unto his father: O My father! Lo! I saw in a dream eleven planets and the sun and the moon, I saw them prostrating themselves unto me.' At the end of the story when Joseph becomes king of Egypt, gets prophethood, and his brothers submit to him, his dream comes true. Verse 100 reads: 'And he placed his parents on the dais and they fell down before him prostrate, and he said: O my father! This is the interpretation of my dreams of old. My Lord hath made it true, and He hath shown me kindness, since He took me out of the prison and hath brought you from the desert after Satan had made strife between me and my brethren.'

The king's dream was: 'And the king said: Lo! I saw in a dream seven fat kine which seven lean were eating, and seven green ears of corn and other (seven) dry.' Joseph's interpretation of this was: 'Ye shall sow seven years as usual, but that which ye reap, leave it in the ear, all save a little which ye eat. Then after that will come seven hard yeats which will devour all that ye have prepared for them, save a little of that which ye have stored. Then, after that, will come a year when the people will have plenteous crops and when they will press (wine and oil)'.

This dream too came true, and Joseph himself had been made king in order to make all necessary arrangements and steer the nation clear of the peril of famine.

The dreams of the two ordinary men were as follows: 'And two young men went to prison with him. One of them said: I dreamed that I was pressing wine. The other said: I dreamed that I was carrying upon my head bread whereof the birds were eating.'

The interpretation was: 'O my two fellow-prisoners! As for one of you, he will pour out wine for his lord to drink; and as for the other, he will be crucified so that the birds will eat from his head.' These also came true.

It is said that the Prophet and his companions all interpreted dreams. After morning prayer, the prophet used to ask whether anyone had had a dream. He is also reported to have said: 'There will remain nothing of prophethood except mubashsharat. Asked what was meant by mubashsharat, he replied, 'The good dreams'.

So in Muslim literature definite theories have developed in regard to dreams and their interpretation

Dreams are generally classified as clear, metaphorical, and vain. The clear are from God, metaphorical from angels, and the 'bundles of dreams' from the devil. This corresponds with a saying of the prophet that dreams are of three kinds: 'dream from God, dream from the angels, and dream from the devil.' Of these only the metaphorical call for interpretation.

An innate quality of the soul gives this power of dreaming. It is a primary, unexplainable thing which must be taken for granted. Spells and exercises can only prepare the soul for the appearance of this power, they do not force the power out. Exactly so the hypnotic condition is induced, not caused, by machanical means It goes to put out the trammels of the senses and to exercise its own power of apprehension. The rational soul, by its nature, has an absolute power of perception in the spiritual world.' This it can exercise in the sleep of the body and its senses. But it is only ideas which it gets in that way. So it brings them back to the body with its apparatus of the internal senses. Then the

imagination takes them and decks them out n such images from the stores of the memory is are suited to represent them. Thus in ensuous form they are brought to the 'Com- nonsense' and so perceived by the sleeper.

On the other hand, if the imagination brings images from the memory uninformed with ideas from the rational soul, the sleeper sees dreams which have no meaning. Some- times these are called Satanic dreams, as being stirred up by Satan with intention to mislead.

The problem of the interpreter is to work back to the idea perceived by the rational soul in its own spiritual world, through the images in which the imagination has expressed it. This problem is sometimes very simple, as the idea may be clothed in forms so immediate to it that there can be no question of the meaning. Sometimes, it is more difficult, when the clothing is in metaphors: a snake, for example, stands for enmity, or a sea for a sultan: beating a drum signifies bad news or publicity of a secret in regard to the beater; seeing oneself old indicates that he or she would be much honoured; seeing oneself younger signifies loss of prestige and honour; eating a pomegranate signifies one getting benefitted by a beautiful lady; sweet pome- granate also signifies wealth and sour pome- granate signifies suffering; a scorpion signifies a weak enemy; if the scorpion stings it means the person will be gaining victory over his enemy, and if the scorpion dies and again becomes alive and then tries to sting it means the prostrate enemy will again rise against him; reading a Bible signifies that the reader will get benefitted at the hands of Christians.

The sensuous clothing will always be derived from the range of experience of the dreamer; he can never see a thing in his sleep that he has not seen awake, though new ideas may be conveyed to him under the old forms. So the interpretation will depend upon the know- ledge of the range of experience of the dreamer; with different people the same thing may mean different ideas.

Thus dreams have marks which attest their verity. One is that the sleeper at once awakes, hastening, as it were, under the shock, to re-enter the domain of sense. Another is that the impression of the true dream does not fade but imprints itself with all its details on the memory and cannot be forgotten. The reason is that true dreams are flashes of perception by the rational soul, are not imparted in time, have nothing to do with the operations of brain, and, therefore are not subject to the accidents of time or memory. In this there is kinship between true dreams and prophecy. In fact dream is said to be minor form of revelation.

Dream is a common thing. There is no man that has not enjoyed in his hours of sleep some measures of inspiration and some access to that world. In this way all men are pro- phets to some extent, and every man, unless by evil life he has given the devil power to deceive him by night as well as by day, can learn of God's truth.

So dreams consist of ideas conveyed to the sleeper and clothed in familiar forms and, so to speak, dramatised.

Dreams have been a big force in the Muslim theological world. Conversions in the theo- logical sense have been effected among Muslims by dreams.

The faculty of dreaming is the means of access to the unseen world, which is open to all, and is the universal crack in the shell.

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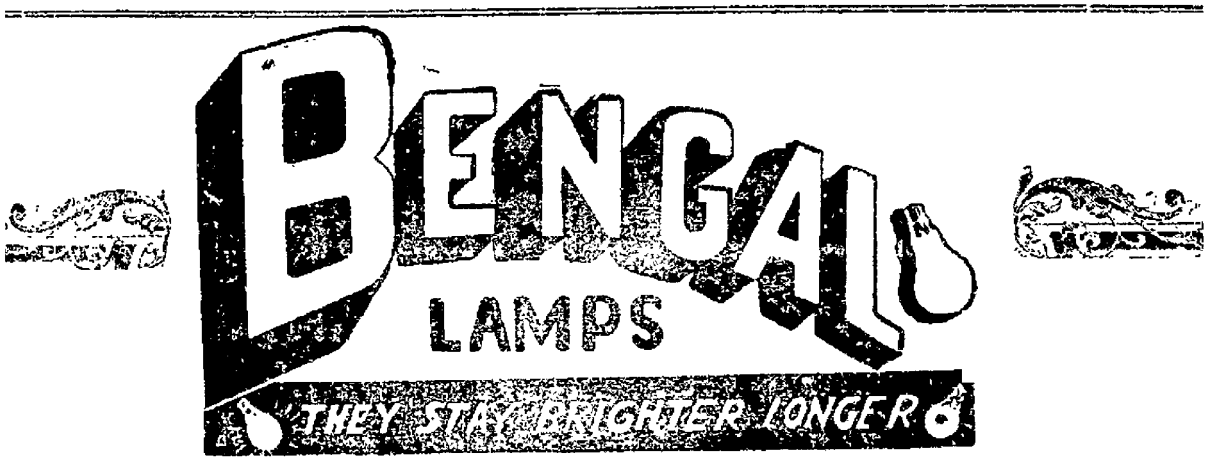
OL XIII No. 20] Monday 2—2—1953 [PRICE 0—1—6.



"Politics, Philosophy, & Phantasy"

G. R. JOSYER, M.A. HONS., F.R.E.S.

MEMBER, ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, GT. BRN., HON. MEMBER AND MEDALIST, INSTITUT HISTORIQUE ET HERALDIQUE DE FRANCE, FELLOW, MYSORE UNIVERSITY 1938-39 EDITOR: YAJURVEDA II VOLS. & RIGVEDA PADAI EDITOR "RATIONALIST".

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DREAMS AND THEIR INTERPRETATION

III

The *Akashvani*, Mysore, organised a Symposium on "Dreams and their Interpretation" on the 18th Dec. in which Rev. F. E. Hill, Professor Khizr Ali Khan, M.A., Ph.D., Professor B. Kuppuswamy, M.A., D. LITT., and Sri G. R. Josyer, represented the Biblical, Islamic, Modern Psychological, and Vedic views. Mr. Josyer's script was published on 22nd December last. Rev. F. E. Hill's and Dr. Khizr Ali Khan's were published last week by courtesy of All-India Radio. The Modern Psychological view is given below:

Dr. B Kuppuswamy, M.A., D. LITT.;

We have heard so far about the Vedic, Biblical and Koranic ideas regarding dreams. This shows that the ancient thinkers considered this problem earnestly. But with the advent of scientific thinking, the problem of dreams was relegated to the background. The scientist and the philosopher looked upon the dream phenomenon as unworthy of serious study. They were interested more in the new branches of knowledge which gave a mastery over the physical and biological universe.

The interest in the study of man and the mental events towards the end of the last century revived the desire of the scientists and philosophers to understand the dream phenomena. It is to the great psychologist Freud that we owe the light that has been thrown recently upon this most obscure and difficult problem. He established the scientific approach to the problem of dreams by the publication of his 'The Interpretation of Dreams' in 1900.

For a long time the terms mind and consciousness were looked upon as practically identical. It is only within the last hundred years that the work of the psychiatrists, psycho-analysts and psychical research workers showed that consciousness is only one part the mind and not the whole of it. Ment activity, it is now realized, goes on even wh the individual is not conscious of it. This l to the postulation of the concept of the u conscious and to the postulation of continuo mental activity during the sleeping as well the waking states. These postulates ha helped us to obtain some understanding dreams in the recent times. There are st many loose ends but some element of ord has been introduced.

Before proceeding to the explanation dreams we can obtain some orientation classifying dreams. Firstly there are t dreams which are mere repetitions of t events of the day. We may look upon su dreams as being due to preseveration of son vivid or highly significant events of the da If we attend a tea party or a cinema show may dream that night about some of t incidents. Similarly if we see a dead bo being carried on the streets we may see again in the dream. Secondly there are drea which are due to some stimulation of t sleeper It is common experience that get a dream that we are crossing an icy co stream when by chance the rug has slipp from over feet. Mr. Josyer has drawn o attention to the insight of the sage in t Kousitaki Upanishad who asserted long a that dreams are born when one goes to sle in hunger or thirst or when the memory the emotion of love and joy or anger, sorro fear and disgust affect the mind, or when t organs of the body are affected. Finally w have that class of dreams which are neith mere repetitions or preseverations of o experiences of the day nor those which a caused by wrong interpretations of actu stimuli when we are asleep. These are t dreams which perplex us by being very fa tastic and meaningless. They have deep significance.

Dreams may also be classified on the basis of the content. There are dreams which fulfil our wishes, in a symbolic way. If we dislike a man intensely we may dream that an ugly animal attacks us and we are able to control and annihilate it. There are also dreams of frustration. Often we dream that we slip and fall down. Or we may dream that we miss the train or bus we try to catch. These dreams indicate that we are afraid that our aspirations are more than we can manage. A frustration dream may be a warning to ourselves revealing the state of tension in our mind. There are also the anxiety and fear dreams. The situations arousing fear may be re-enacted in the dream This may be an attempt on the part of the individual to conquer fear. It is the person with an inadequate control over his fears who will be troubled by fear dreams If the fear-rousing situations are recalled and reviewed before going to sleep the individual may not be troubled by fear dreams. Next there are the protest and escape dreams. They indicate that the individual is protesting against the social convention and restraints. Nudity in the dream indicates that the individual is disregarding all social impositions and is declaring his freedom. Finally there are the prophetic dreams, dreams concerning events which have not yet occurred. They have led to much speculation. Just as in the waking life we anticipate the future there is no reason why similar anticipation of the future should not occur in the dream. Further we should remember that so many of our dreams never come true.

Experience in the last fifty years has confirmed the hypothesis of Freud that dreams have a great significance in revealing the nature of the personality of the individual, revealing his hopes and his fears, his achievements and frustration, his strong points and weak points.

Dreams are attempted solutions of personal problems. The wishes of man are confronted by the physical and social realities. This generates conflict in the mind of the individual. If the conflicts are not resolved consciously the person will be agitated and restless. The unfulfilled wishes are avoided and repressed. They are forgotten. But they continue to operate in the unconscious. Such needs and conflicts express themselves in many forms. Dreams constitute one such method of expression. The needs, the conflicts and the attempted solutions occur in symbolic form. Rev. Hill and Dr. Khan have given us illustrations of the way in which long ago thinkers realised that the apparent meaning of the dream is not its real meaning. The dream can be understood only by understanding the symbolism. There are some universal symbols common to all mankind. But analysis of dreams have shown that the real significance of the symbol can be ascertained only by understanding the individual, his past experiences and problems. This is where the technique of Free Association has been of immense help.

Thus there is the manifest content in the dream, what the person relates, and there is the latent content in the dream, what the dream really means. Why should there be this difference between the latent content and the manifest content? It is this difference which makes the dream so mysterious and difficult to understand. When we go to sleep we regress or go back to an earlier level of thinking. We think in more concrete terms We think in terms of pictures, visual images as children do. Consequently our dreams are really little life dreams. The individual expresses in overt manner. The movements and objects in the dream are pictorial. The true meaning of the dream is disguised. This disguise is due to the fact that the conflicts are avoided and repressed. If the individual faces the conflict he may not dream or his dreams will be simpler. When the individual

(Continued on page 6.)

The Rationalist.

Monday 2-2-1953

A POSER

II

And Jan. 11, 1946 did not bring an end to war on earth, as some did suppose. But it did bring Korea. According to the Jewish calendar June is third month. 3-25-1950 would mean that the N. Koreans met us in the eleventh. What matters most is that China moved in on Nov. 26-1950 or 11-26-1950, or 2+2+6+1=11. In both cases the resolve is to 1939. On 9-3-39 England went to war. So did the Russians. 9-3-39 is the same as 9+3+1=13. 1939+13=1952.

Another assumption that intrigues me is that the involvement of China in World war I could have had some effect on Japanese plans for aggression. August being the eighth month, totaling out 8+14+1=23. and is a significent number. It is the number of the most significant chapter of any book of the Old Testament. The eighth chapter of Daniel contains the prophecy of the last end. World War I came 9 years after the great naval engagement at Sushima. Forgive my mis-spelling. I believe Soushima is correct. But 9 years from 1904 is 1913. The actual beginning of the war was in the Balkans. The finger of destiny pointed down the Danube across the Ottoman Empire and the Middle East and to the Persian gulf. The Turks considered matters then as an approach of "kismet."

Nine years from 1905 brought the debacle to a head, nine years more, in 1923 the Turks were victorious at the signing of the Treaty of Lausanne. The Middle East is held continually in focus.

To the east, in terms of numbers 8+14+1 =23, 23+1918=1941. I am considering Asia only. But one can say, Well Sir, China entered World War I on 14-8-1917. Such reasoning is sound, and does help matters because Asia is the focal point of world affairs and only that mystical cycle of 37 years could change things. The calendar date was 1-14-1940 and time ran out according to the 36 year period on the 17th of September in 1940. Again 3+1+4+1=14. 1917+14= 1931. We resolve to the root of the matter.

The 37 cycle allowed China to enter again in 1950. The turning point of the Korean war came on schedule in mid-September 1950. Fortunately for us the North-Koreans did not exert pressure at Kigya and Angangni.

No. 11-26-1950 is the same as 1+1+2+6+ in a complete break-down of numbers, which leaves a total of 11 points; 1941 again plus 1 causes me to wonder about 1952—11. The resolve is there, 11—50 is 1939. England went to war in September and so did Russia. 9-3-1939 means 13+1939 or 1952. In a break down 2+6=8, and 1+7 is 8. We have the 8th of Nov. 1944 to consider when the turning point of World War II was reached.

Rommel began his retreat from Egypt then. On the 7th Stalingrad! Little needs to be said about what happened then and there. It was the eleventh hour for the Nazis. The turning point was in an 8. The same as in the first World War. We remember the 11th only but three days before the turn came, War ended in Germany and the old Catholic world.

According to Jewish calender June is the third month, 3-25-1950. According to the calender then, the N. Koreans met us in the 11th hour. 25+4=29 and again we have 1. It is precision timing, no doubt. We enter 6-29-1950.

6+29+1=36. 1950—36=1914.
3+29+1=33. 1950—33=1917.
6+2+9+1=18. 1950—18=1932.

Roseveltianity came to America and a British victory in the election of the New Deal. That was a crisis, believe me.

According to our Calendar 6-25-1950 resolves to 1918 or 1936. Considering 1936,

3 + 5 + 1 = 9 — 16 — 1936

9

9 — 7 — 1945

9

9 — 16 — 1954

Let us consider this matter together. It is so thoroughly thought-provoking. I would enjoy hearing from you again.

Very Truly Yours,
RICHARD H. MOSHER.

ANCIENT REMEDIES

Sir Stephen Tallents recently told a meeting of the Somerset Women's Institute that a Sheffield woman wrote that her husband suffered severely from an attack of lumbago. "Thrash him with nettles," advised a friend, and the poor fellow was in such agony that he willingly agreed to substitute one pain for another.

Surprisingly enough, within a few hours the lumbago vanished, and "and now we find," wrote the lady, "that a few light taps with nettle are sufficient"

The nettle cure for rheumatism is merely one of those ancient remedies that have fallen into disuse and been forgotten. The skin is a great eliminator of poisons, and the ancient Greeks believed that a man should sweat at least once every day to keep in good health. When perspiration is restricted, the body retains poisonous acids which set up inflammation and cause intense pain, for it is through the skin that we rid ourselves of some 2 lb. of impurities daily.

In the seveth century an eminent Dutch physician discovered that arthritis was often cured quickly if the patient contracted small-pox—then a common malady—itch, hives, or other skin eruptions. After a period of observation he began using irritants and gained a reputation as a miracle worker!

Lumbago, arthritis, sciatica, neuritis—all are but different forms of rheumatism, and their names merely indicate the parts of the body affected. Lumbago is a pain in the lumbar region: neuritis, of the nerves; arthritis, of the joints; and rheumatism, which covers the entire field, comes from the Greek word *rheum*, meaning "flow." It refers to liquid substances settling down in different organs.

The famous Austrian physician, Dr. Bernard Aschner, presented a paper to the Medical Society in Vienna on the use of irritants to cure rheumatic pains. He cited the case of a woman whose knees, shoulders, elbows and wrists were so swollen and painful that she was crippled, and her right arm had to be worn in a splint.

Aschner examined her and was struck by the dryness of her skin and the fact that she was over-weight. He set about reducing her and applied pustulants (embrocation to produce a rash.)

Within two months this woman was not only doing her household duties, but had resumed piano-playing! Aschner, a student of history, was merely using the methods of doctors of the past!

(*Continued from page 3.*)

represses the conflict a simple, straightforward dream would shock him. He has no control over and understanding of his desires and realities of the situation. Briefly, we may say that regression to childhood ways of thinking during sleep and the repression of the desires are responsible for the bizarre form of the dream.

When the internal conflicts are resolved in an individual, when he fully realises the base as well as the sublime in himself, when he understands why only some of his needs can be satisfied directly and the others indirectly, when he understands the limitations imposed by his ability and by the physical and social surroundings, he will obtain ego-stability. He will not be upset by and avoid the frustrations which are inevitable.

This ego-stability may be obtained by faith in God as Rev. Hill pointed out earlier or by Yogic practices or by persistent thinking about the universe in the philosophic way. The psychiatrist and psychoanalyst are trying to bring about a dissolution of the conflicts and an integration of the personality by helping the individual to overcome his repression and by understanding himself.

Experience has shown that such an integrated individual also dreams. Only his dreams are undisguised and straightforward. Further they do not lead to an emotional upset and agitation either during the dream or on the day following the dream. The more unbalanced an individual the greater the emotional upset during and after the dream.

EARLIEST MAN ASIAN

Mr. John Talbot Robinson of the Transvaal Museum (Pretoria) said recently that fi specimens of a prehistoric creature that h unearthed in the Transvaal were the olde example of true man yet discovered.

He found the specimens—remains of a crea ture called Telanthropus in Swartkra where Robert Broom discovered the Sou African apeman.

Mr. Robinson compared his discovery wi the oldest remains of man hitherto discovere the Java Man, and similar remains in Chin He said the Telanthropus lived half a millio years before the others. This was indicate by the size of the third molar tooth.

Dr. Kenneth Oakley of London's Natur History Museum is expected to fly out South Africa to help investigate Robinson find.

Mr. Robinson said the discovery of t Telanthropus disproved the theory that ma originated in Asia although there may ha been a parallel development.

The Telanthropus was extremely primitiv he added, and probably did not even u stone implements. None had been foun He thought it would be only a few years b fore all the gaps in the origin of man's evol tion were filled in.

Until this discovery only a few scatter fragments of the Telanthropus had bee found

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LIFE AND HAPPINESS

Three amazing women in Britain to-day ve startled the world: one with babies, other with husbands, the third with sheer ppiness. They have faced cameras and icrophones. Their names have made head-ies, have crackled crisply in American news oadcasts. Yet plump 56-year old Mrs. itten, for one, has never spent a night away om her family and cannot understand what l the fuss is about!

In her thirty-two years of marriage she has ver had a holiday, never been to a hair-esser, and enjoyed the luxury of buying her st ready-made dress only the other day. ut her life in the quiet Wiltshire village of wsey has been overfull of joy and sorrow, r she has had twenty-two children!

None of them was born in hospital. Most them came along by candle-light. Often, rs. Britten was up and doing the washing vo or three days after the stork had brought new arrival.

All but four have survived. Her biggest orry was when twelve went down with easles simultaneously! Yet every week there ere seventy loaves of bread to buy, and some-mes a score or so of shirts flapping on the ne.

By contrast, Britain's historic examples of uman productivity are: Agnes Milbourne, ho died in 1743, mother of thirty children, nd a married couple in Cumberland, who alf-filled a small church with their thirty hildren in 1781 when they attended the hristening of their thirty-first!

But now meet merry little Mrs. Mary oombes, of Merthyr Tydfil, who has had no children—and yet has just married her eighth husband at seventy-six! Her record nearly draws level with much publicized Tommy Manville, the marrying millionaire; who has now had nine wives. Unlike Tommy, how-ever, Mrs. Coombes has never had a divorce.

Marrying as a girl of twenty her first marriage lasted six happy years before her hubby, William, was killed in a pit accident. Then came George who, after seven years, was killed on the road: another William, who died within a twelvemonth: a Birt, who went to India for a job and died there.

Fate has dealt Mrs. Marry many nasty knocks. Her fifth husband proved to be a heavy drinker and he, too, died after a year. Her sixth husband was a leather merchant who gave her a lovely home before he died ... and she married No. 7. He died a few months ago.

What is Mrs. Marry's recipe for winning so many husbands? Just nothing at all. She believes it is always up to the man to find a wife...but it helps to be a good cook!

Our third lady of the week is Mrs. V. M. Hartley, of Kimble, Bucks. In twenty-four years she has loved and cared for 400 children! She looked after motherless children before she was married. She came back from her honeymoon and started to fill her home with orphans and others. Some stayed till they were sixteen. She taught them their prayers, launched them into the world with post office saving accounts and the boon of a happy home life behind them. She talks of them all as "My children." And from all parts of the world they write to her: "Dear Mother..."!

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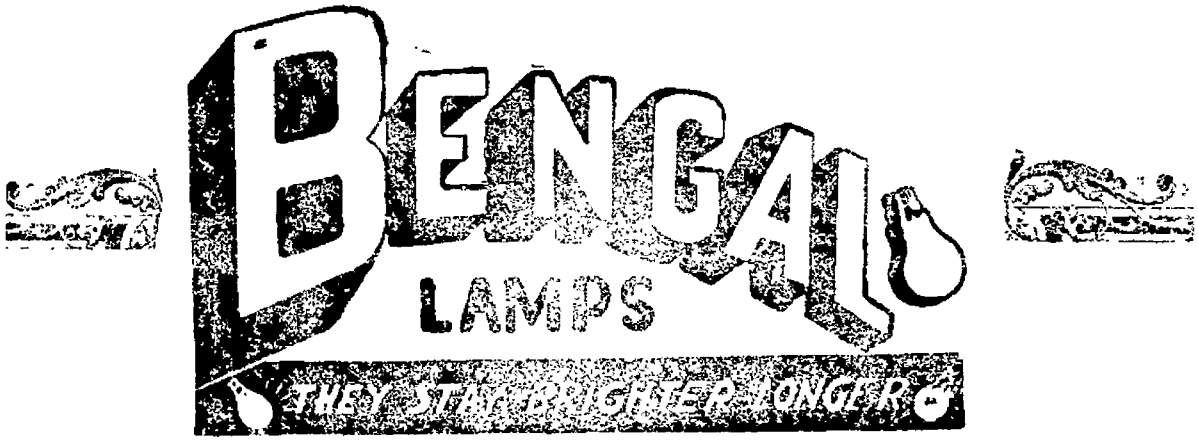
OL XIII No. 21] Monday 9-2-1953 [PRICE 0—1—6.



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INDIAN MUSIC

Speaking on Indian Music, Prof. Danielou of the Benares University, recently observed that research on Indian subjects always touched problems of philosophy and religion because few subjects had been cultivated except as primarily an instument of spiritual and intellectual advancement. Indian music accordingly touched the most difficult problems of psychology, religion, symbolism, mathematics, and acoustics. Contrasting Indian music with that of the West, the lecturer said that in India we had a system which acted as a form of magic to shape our emotions; the *ragas* seemed to penetrate deeper and deeper into our whole being. Such an effect was possible only in a model system and it was precisely because of this did *raga* become a *sadhana*. In this connection he referred to the intimate relation which musical ratios had with emotions and full meaning the *Sruti-jatis* set forth in Sanskrit texts had for one who understood them. The information found in Sanskrit texts, the lecturer emphasised, was based on scientific knowledge and could not be discounted as fanciful. He said, "Music students of to-day who pretend to deny these facts have usually no idea whatever of what are the basic numbers of ratios."

Pointing out the significance of Indian music to the world, particularly at the present juncture, when cultural values are facing a crisis, Mr. Danielou said, "The world is now preparing itself to receive once more the message of Indian music. Most of the music of the West and the Far East to-day is either mainly mental or sensual. It does not change the heart, it does not uplift the soul. This is just what Indian music can do, and whenever musicians in far away parts of the world have had an opportunity of hearing some of the best music of India, of learning something of its theory, it had opened for them new horizons, new fields, which they are eager to explore. India must not fail to deliver her message. Musicians of India must be prepared again for this sacerdoce. It is a difficult and immense task, but it has to be done because, it is through teaching, that art comes to life. In recent years we have seen some of the greater forms of music gradually shrinking, dying, disappearing. The number of truly great musicians has become dangerously small. But we may hope that a new missionary spirit may give an impulse to preserve and strengthen this unrivalled achievement of the Indian genius, a music that can carry the human mind far from the age of conflicts into a divine world of perfection and love, into the spheres of eternal delight."

The first suggestion that he would make was with reference to remedying the decadence that had set in with regard to some branches of Indian music consequent on the increasing divergence between theory and practice. "The classical art of the past", he said, was "probably the greatest music on earth", whereas "modern attempts at a new music of the film and the stage" was "the most degraded in the world." What was necessary was to rebuild the ancient art with the help of the still surviving inheritors, descended from the great performers, and with remains of the large literature on ancient Indian music.

With regard to saving whatever survived in our practical traditions, the lecturer said, "that had to be immediately recorded with the help of the latest devices. A co-ordination of textual archaeological and ethnological data was necessary. He pointed out, for instance that unless one knew that music with a descending scale was still surviving among a tribe in the Hymalayas driven in the distant past by the invaders, one could hardly understand the significance of the ancient texts describing the *Saman* chant as a descending node, and

ich cumulative evidences from the monu-ental, literary and pictorial spheres could ot be had in such richness in other countries. xpatiating in particular on the problems cing research on Sanskrit Sangita literature, e lecturer endorsed the appeal for the collec-on, preservation and regular cataloguing of e manuscripts lying in public as well as rivate libraries all over the country.

Adverting to work at student level, the ecturer said that post-graduate theses in music ow coming out were not quite up to the nark, and work of more substantial value ould be achieved if the subjects chosen were pecific and also addressed themselves to ertain well understood questions, like, for nstance, certain old drums and their current epresentatives and evolution of musical iotation.

Referring once again to the message that ndian music had to the world, Mr. Danielou bserved that the crisis in music in Europe, America, Russia, the Far East and the Middle East had so far affected India only in a super-icial and limited manner. "Only the most ulnerable parts of the country, the radio, the ilms, the recordings, etc., are seriously ill. The great mass of the Indian people still expect that music as well as dancing and all the other arts should speak to the soul," he added.

"There is here a great work of collaboration ahead between the musician and the scholar, between the artist and the philosopher, between the technician and the thinker, between the man of wealth and the man of learning, between the man of power and the man of wisdom.

5 YEAR PLANNING

A visitor, ushered into the director's office of a model factory in the U.S.S.R., was impressed by an imposing production chart on the wall.

"Oh, yes," said the director. "During the first year we produced only 5,000; the second year 50,000; the third year 500,000. This year we'll probably manufacture a million."

"A million?" gasped the visitor. "A million what?"

"These," said the director, handing him a neatly printed card which read: "Out of Order!"

A RUSSIAN WORKER

When a Russian worker left his factory at the end of the day pushing a wheelbarrow full of straw, a guard halted him and carefully examind the straw, but found nothing. Each day the performance was repeated, and each day the guard found nothing, no matter how carefully he searched.

After a month of this, the guard said to the worker: "Look, I'm about to be sent to the Urals; so you can talk freely to me. I give you my word I won't tell. But I'm curious—what are you stealing?"

"I'm stealing wheelbarrows!" the worker confessed.

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The Manager,
"Rationalist", Mysore.

The Rationalist.

Monday 9-2-1953

OUR SCIENTISTS

Dr. Bhatnagar, whom we have all come to know as a top scientist of India with a free flow of money, has come out in a new roll, as a psychologist.

He declares that Russian scientists are suffering from inferiority complex, and consequently claim that everything civilisation has was invented by Russians.

We fail to see how the good Doctor's trained scientific mind could arrive at such a conclusion from such a cause. If the Russians claim that they have invented everything modern, it would mean that they are suffering from pride, arrogance, self-conceit, and superiority complex, and not from inferiority complex. Russian propagandists may want to close the eyes of the Russian nation to the outside world, and enforce in them the belief that they are the grandest nation in the world.

It may be false pride, it may be misleading propaganda, but is it not much better than the Indian way of looking for everything to foreigners, and getting shiploads of them, labelled experts, and seeking from them humbly advice, guidance, approval and encomiums ?

Is this superiority complex or inferiority complex ? It is certainly the latter. Or rather Bhatnagar and his fellow scientists in India are suffering from both. They are suffering from inferiority complex with respect to foreigners, and superiority complex with respect to their own ancestors. No scientist can progress unless he builds on the past, but these men, like owls and bats, are blind to their past,—rich past, great past, unfathomable past—and are fluttering round aimlessly gropingly, in circles. Dr. Bhatnagar is going round studding the country with 10 lakh of rupees Institutes, which are only equalled by Mr. Nehru's foreign Ambassadorships, in extravagance. There is Rama Rao to print flimsy notes in millions, Deshmuk to impose taxes which draw blood from the public and fetch crores, Nehru to sublimely nod approval to every thing that his proteges do, and Ministers and Deputy Ministers to go round in batches or singles, empty of ideas but full of platitudes, to participate in spurious shows and commend and extol imaginary achievements, and jeer at the public who resent such wholesale hood-winking. There are also globe-trotting travellers and others, English and American, Bowles, Clutterbuck, Bevan, to gush insincere praise at everything shown to them.

Dr. Bhatnagar complains that Russian scientists are regimented cent per cent by the State, but it was undeniable that science there had made tremendous progress during these 16 years.

What he means is that in Russia the State puts the scientist in a room, asks him to show results, and if he doesn't, he is shot or spirited away to the unknown. But in Bhatnagar's India, the scientist gets everything from the State, and shows only results of which a child should be ashamed. Indian scientists vie with Indian politicians in point of achievements. They seek to hide their impotence with bluster.

Can Dr. Bhatnagar name one Indian scientist today who equals Dr. J. C. Bose or Dr. P. C. Ray of 30 years ago, limited as their achievements were ? What are his own achievements during the last 5, 10, or 20 years ? Does scientific greatness consist in holding redundant and worthless Conferences, and establishing make-believe Institutes all over the country at public expense ?

The scientists' progress in Modern India seems to us something like the "rake's progress." When he gets a Doctorate, he begins to plough the sand and buffet the air, to show that he is a big scientist. When he becomes an F.R.S. he is a made man, and goes to sleep, to snore and to dream. When he gets the Nobel Prize he ceases even to snore or dream, and falls into a coma, until the end comes in the course of nature.

We have heard these lotus-eating scientists decry the public as pessimists. We have read of Deputy Minister Kapiladeva Malaviya—we do not know whether he is a descendant of that great and august Indian, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya,—Napoleon the Great and Napoleon Little!;—speaking of the public being satisfied with the results. Where are the results?

We are reminded of the story of Arjuna boasting about his Mahabharata war achievements, and Krishna taking him out on a walk and seeing the bird Garuda craning his neck from a great tree. Krishna asked Garuda what he was looking for. Garuda replied that he was waiting for the blood-stream from the Arjuna's Mahabharata to slake his thirst. Krishna turned questioning glance at Arjuna and saw him bend his head in shame.

Our scientists are vainglorious like Arjuna. But they will not bend their head in shame. They will rather bluster before the public and call them names.

Some days ago the public were told that the Director of the big and opulent Institute at Mysore had gone west to bring a pilot plant for making artificial rice. Artificial fiddlesticks! That will be another few lakhs gone to the dunghill, as the following culled from a Madras paper will show:

"The Pilot-Plant for manufacture of Synthetic grains, with its accessories and miscellaneous articles, will be sold in public auction at the "Tapioca House", Trivandrum Water-Works premises, on Thursday, 5th February, 1953, at 2 P.M."

Need we comment? knowing this or not caring to know this, if the Mysore Director has gone out to fetch another worthless pilot plant, it is a gross waste of public funds, and every one connected with it should be considered an unmitigated fool. The public which is being bled for such wastes, wants a halt, wants results, not false hopes, and calls the bluff of quack-scientists and wind-bag politicians. They are sick of being kept in Purgatory and being told it is a second Heaven. They are sick of your whole show.

There is one adage which these people ought to keep in mind: The whole public can be deceived for some time. Some of the public can be deceived the whole time. But the whole public cannot be deceived all the time."

Editor.

AN EVENING PRAYER

"I bring thee now, O God, the parcel of a compleated day. For I have wrapped it in my thoughts, tied it with my acts, and stored it in the purposes for which I live.

As the evening falls and while I seek Thy face in prayer, grant unto me the joy of good friends, the curative power of new interests, the peace of the quiet heart.

Bestow upon me, Eternal Spirit, light as darkness comes.—

Light not of the sun but of the soul, not for the eye but for the mind.

Light by which to judge the errors and the wisdom of the day's work.

Light for the path that the soul must find in the tangled ways of coming days.

And grant Thou again the healing touch of sleep. Amen!"

50,000 YEAR MAN

The oldest Man Friday footprint in the world has just turned up in northern Italy. Scientists found it fossilized in the mud of a newly discoved cavern in the Ligurian Alps and, though it's estimated to be 50,000 years old, experts say that a modern shoe shop would have no difficulty in fitting the foot of the Neanderthal caveman if he were alive to-day.

The toes appear strong and splayed, and the big toe seems to have been more flexible than that of modern man—but there are signs, too, that the caveman had corns!

Guides had shown visitors through a nearby series of caves thousands of times when one day a new young guide noticed a strong draught that blew through a hole in a stalagmite wall. Blasting a way through with dynamite, cave explorers discovered 300 yards of branching corridors, littered with the bones of cave-bear, a trail of naked human footprints, and even a sooty handprint on a cavern wall.

Plaster casts of the footprints, it's pointed out, might be used as book-ends. But that's no new idea to Carleton Nash, of South Hadley, Massachusetts, who actually sells footprints up to 100,000,000 years old. The prints are genuine dinosaur tracks embedded in shale, and they make unique garden flagstones or fireplace decorations.

Nash owns the largest "dinosaur track quarry" in the world. When time was young, dinosaurs overran the former mudflats near his home and—forty-ton monsters up to ninety feet long—their footprints were not erased easily. With the passage of centuries, glacial deposits covered the tracks and slowly hardened .... preserving thousands of tracks ready for young Nash's mining pick.

On a cycle trip, looking for unusual rock specimens, he noticed a stone in which was embedded a dinosaur's fossilized toe-nail. Prospecting the ground, he found so many prints beneath the rock and scrub that he decided to buy several acres. In two months of prospecting a thousand tracks were uncovered .... and still there are probably thousands more!

Visitors call every year to see the tracks and often buy them. It isn't every day of the year you can take a prehistoric monster's footprint home, nicely wrapped up in brown paper!

THE PROFESORS

"Here you see the skull, of an ancient ape, a very rare specimen indeed," said the professor. "There are only two in this country—one is in the National Museum and I have the other."

* * *

The professor met an undergraduate in the street. "Do come to breakfast to-morrow. I've got Wilkinson coming."

"Very kind of you, sir," replied the somewhat embarrassed young man. "But .... as a matter of fact I *am* Wilkinson."

"Dear me!" exclaimed the professor. "How stupid of me. But do come all the same. I'm sure you'll like him."

* * *

He was renowned for his command of languages, modern, mediæval and ancient. A man came to his room one day. "Professor," he began, "I am told that you are master of many tongues?"

"That is correct," snapped the professor as serious as a judge ... "all except that of my mother-in-law."

HISTORY OF MYSORE
AND THE
YADAVA DYNASTY

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gistered No. M. 4359.

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for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest, Social, Literary, Political and Economic.

roprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S. Asst. Editor: G. S. JOSYER, M.A.

OL XIII No. 22] Monday 16—2—1953 [PRICE 0—1—6.

"Politics, Philosophy, & Phantasy"

G. R. JOSYER, M.A. HONS., F.R.E.S.

MEMBER, ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, GT. BRIT., HON. MEMBER AND MEDALIST, INSTITUT HISTORIQUE ET HERALDIQUE DE FRANCE, FELLOW, MYSORE UNIVERSITY (1938-39), EDITOR: VAIJAYANTI (VOL. I & RIGVEDA SAMA), EDITOR "RATIONALIST".

"Looking at one page I thought it must be a man of 70 to possess all that wisdom; looking at another I told myself that virile vigour of expression shows him to be a man at the prime of life; and looking at still another I thought that only a boy of twenty-one could be so absolutely sure about anything. Which is right? Why don't authors put their pictures in their books so that one might turn to the pages when puzzled?"

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BRAZIL

We live in an era of world shortages. Scientists and other experts tell us so, and work feverishly to find substitutes. And yet, despite the rueful noddings of brainy heads, there remains—with its surface merely scratched—one of the richest store-houses of natural resources on earth. It has for its name Brazil, or to use a more embracing term, Amazonia.

Metal ore in unlimited deposits, oil with a capital "O"—half the country is floating on it—and this does not include vegetable oils. Precious stones (Amazonia is a veritable jewel-box), trees and plants sufficiently qualifying in medicinal properties to replenish the world's medicine chest. Industrial diamonds harder and more brilliant than those of Africa!

For three centuries half of all the world's gold came from Brazil. It has always been so plentiful that Negro slave-women powdered their hair with gold dust to give it a blonde tint. All these, and countless other riches, remain yet to be tapped.

Willard Price, the man who cannot rest from travel and who "discovered" the Amazon for himself, makes the whole case clear for Amazonia in a vivid and realistic description of the peoples and resources of this undeveloped territory in "The Amazing Amazon" (Heinemann, 18s.).

No mention can be made of the Amazon without most people visualizing giant anacondas, aligators, vampire bats, the vicious piranhas, and hosts of creepy-crawlies. There are other inhabitants, millions of them!

Two thousand miles up the Amazon, writes the author, one begins to see why Amazonia has been called world's greatest zoo. Its animals are the most fantastic on the face of the earth, characters that might have sprung to life from the drawings of Walt Disney!

IN CHINA

Article 2 of the Marriage Law of th Peoples's Republic of China prohibits bigamy concubinage, child betrothal, interferenc with the remarriage of widows and the exac tion of money or gifts in connection wit marriage.

Under Article 17 divorce shall be grante when husband and wife both desire it. Bu in the event of either the husband or the wif insisting upon divorce it may be granted onl when mediation by the sub-district people' government and the sub-district judicial orga has failed to bring about a reconciliation.

Under Article 20, no matter whether th father or the mother acts as a guardian of th children after divorce, both parents shall hav the duty to support and educate their childre

THAT MUCH DIFFERENCE

A little boy, aged five, was playing with t small daughter of new neighbours. They ha been wading in the lake, and finally decide the only way to keep their clothes dry was t take them off.

As they were going back into the water, th little boy looked the little girl over. "Gosh, he remarked, "I did't know there was *tha* much difference between Catholics and Pro testants!"

THE M. P. MIND

After a lengthy, heated debate in Parli ment recently, one Member stalked out of th House only to meet his tailor in the street.

"Excuse me, sir," said the tailor, "bu did you get the bill I sent you last month?

"Certainly I got it," came the dignifie reply. "And it has already received its firs reading."

A GIANT HOTEL

Danny Kaye recently talked to 200 journa-sts in Canada's largest hotel—then cancelled is conference because he heard 700 jewellers ere rioting in the roof garden. It was just ie happy boys of the diamond trade making ie most of their annual conference!

Seventeen floors down, Canada's leading wimsuit manufacturer was entertaining 1,200 ests at a delirious party with three dance ands, a stage show and a seven-course supper!

That same night, 1,350 guests were also athering for three different banquets with hree separate menus. Deep down in the base-ent the usual honeymooners were mooning round a museum. This is by way of being n average evening in the largest hotel in the 3ritish Empire, the 1,200-room Royal York n Toronto.

It's larger than London's Ritz or Savoy, nd they say you could drop Blackpool Tower n the car park alongside, and it would look ike a toy. When 10,000 guests pack in for he police ball, even the Albert Hall is cha lenged at its New Year's best Canadians say hat no three acres of the British Empire are nore densely populated!

The lift girls are so highly trained that they can operate the lift with one hand and light your cigarette with the other. A guest once complained of not getting his laundry back the day he sent it out. "I'd like just one minute with whoever does the laundry around here," he yelled. With a pacifying march through the furniture repair shops, upholstery electri-cians' and carpenters' stores en route, the manager explained that the laundry was handl-ing 1,000 bundles a day from guests, plus 30,000 pieces from Canadian Pacific trains! "We do our best," he apologized.

The guest asked for more—and learned that the hotel serves 1,775,000 meals a year and has to replace 3,000 missing spoons, ashtrays, towels and bathmats a month. In addition the urbane manager, Johnny Johnson, estimates that he could have built six £2,000 houses for what it cost to equip the place with bedroom locks! It takes a full-time locksmith—one of a staff of 1,200 employees—to keep them in order!

A NEW PRAYER

Little Ronnie, a minister's son, was afraid of thunder. One afternoon it looked like a thunderstorm was on its way. His father saw him running desperately for home and noticed that his lips were moving as he ran.

"What were you saying while you were running, ronnie?" asked father after the boy had reached the house.

"Oh," replied the boy, shivering. "I was just reminding God that I'm a minister's son."

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

"You're charged with assault and battery," declared the judge severely.

"But judge, I was only swinging my arms in fun and my hand hit his nose," protested the prisoner. "I've got a right to swing my arms, ain't I?"

"That's true," agreed the judge; "but your right to swing your arms stops where the other man's nose begins."

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Monday 16-2-1953

OUR EARTH

Some time ago we gave a few examples of the scientific contents of the Vedas. The following conclusions about the earth from so-called modern science tend to show how after all we are only rediscovering what the seers of old long ago realised.

We cling to the surface of a sphere spinning about its axis at 1000 miles an hour, whirling around the sun at 20 miles a second, riding through space on the rim of the Milky Way at 170 miles a second, slipping, sliding, wobbling, dipping, among the stars in a half-dozen intricate, eccentric motions.

Our earth is a minor satellite of a second-rate star on the outer fringe of our local galaxy, the Milky Way,—and as our small solar system is to the Milky Way, so the Milky Way is to the galaxies of outer space.

The earth did not exist always; careful analysis of radio-active rocks disclose that the earth's crust must have solidified 3000 to 5000 million million years ago.

The greatest depth to which man has penetrated the earth is a 20521 foot oil well in Wyoming, less than 4 miles, and only 1/1000th of the distance to the terrestrial centre.

The interior of the earth is fiery hot. The temperature increases at 1° F, for every 60 feet of depth. At 2 miles it reaches the boiling point of water, and at 30 miles the melting point of rocks. Farther down the temperature curve tapers off, the maximum at the core being around 10,000°, or about that on surface of the sun.

The earth is composed of 3 main concentri spheres. It weighs 66000 million millio million tons. The deep heart of the ear must be a gigantic ball of molten iron 400 miles in diameter, like Mars. Surroundin the molten iron core is a 2000 mile thick inne shell, known as the "mantle", made up the mineral, olivine, a gray, green rock whic is both rigid and plastic, white hot beneath red hot through-out. Above the "mantle lies the thin crust of man's world, relativel no thicker than the skin of an apple to th fruit. This too is divided into layers, base ment of basalt 10 to 20 miles thick which line the oceans and under-girds the land. Top most come the granite contents on which w live.

In the morning of time the earth was featureless ball of anarchic burning matte hurtling down the dusty corridor of its orbit All across its savage face smoke and flam arose incessantly, and fierce fountains of flui rock spewed to the surface, spreading new layers of lava on the plutonic plain. Islan blocks of basalt began to harden in the molte mass, and slowly formed the proto-continent of earth. One theory is that continents con gealed exactly where they rest today. Anothe that they crystallized in a single mass, the separated and floated around the globe unti frozen to their present sites. As the land cohered seas were made.

As the earth's interior continued to cool, it contracted, shrinking away from its outer crust like a dried apple, and its crust wrinkled The wrinkles were mountains. All the high mountains of the earth, the Himalayas Rockies, Alps, Andes, came into existence within the last 60 million years. The youngest of all, Cascade mountains, arose 1 million years ago.

The Himalayas are still growing. There have been perhaps 10 mountain building epochs since the beginning of the world.

There are periodic ice ages, due possibly to ne fact that the ellipse of the earth's orbit lternately expands, and contracts, and the arth's axis tilts at now greater, now smaller ngles of inclination.

During last million years at least 4 times he glaciers advanced and retreated. The last dvance reached its climax about 90,000 years go. About one tenth of the earth's surface is till glaciated. In the last 200 years there as been a marked retreat. Swiss hotels built o command vistas of ice have no glaciers in iew. The Arctic and Antarctic icepacks ecede yearly. The earth's climate will become ncreasingly warmer until 20,000 A.D. The ext ice age will begin about 50,000 A.D. By he melting of the present caps, the sea level will be raised by more than 100 feet, enough o submerge New York, London, Paris, and most sea-ports and coastal areas.

"The created world", wrote Sir Thomas Brown, "is but a small parenthesis in eternity." Man's world is a smaller parenthesis in terrestrial time. In the ages ahead the earth's great recurring rhythms will repeat themselves. Each day the rains and running waters will sweep 8 million tons of the land's substance into the sea, until all the towering peaks lie crumbled in the ocean floor. But new summits will rise. And again, at intervals so vast as to be meaningless in man's meagre dimension of time, the earth's face will buckle, volcanos will roar, glaciers will abrade the plains and forests, leaving new lakes and rivers in their wake, and the seas will rise and fall, making and unmaking continents.

Editor.

TAECHERS' RESEARCH

How intelligent you are may depend on the month in which you were born, says Miss Norah Hines, a South London teacher, who has been gathering statistics in a girl's secondary school.

An analysis of children there showed that 85 out of the 123 brightest children were born between January and June, while out of 75 of the most backward scholars, 58 were born between July and December.

Her facts so impressed Mr. F. de Havas, headmaster of another school, that he is making a nation wide check to see whether the same thing holds true everywhere.

Teachers in all parts of the country have agreed to carry out research among their pupils and fill in a questionnaire prepared by de Havas.

Miss Mines can claim to be quite impartial when she says that children born in the first hal of the year are more intelligent.

NOT A MODEL

Two friends were discussing their car troubles. "What model is your car?" asked one.

"It isn't a model," retorted the other. "It's horrible example."

* * *

Faith is not trying to believe something regardless of the evidence. Faith is daring to do something regardless of consequences.

* * *

Tight shoes are the greatest blessing on earth. They make you forget all your other troubles!

STUDYING THE FLY

Where do flies go in the winter-time? It's an age-old question, but scientists of the Pest Infestation Laboratory, at Slough, have found a new answer. They recently fed 200,000 bluebottles a radio active drink, brewed at the atomic research centre at Harwell, and then released them before staging a big fly-hunt with geiger counters.

The radio-active substances will not endanger humans and are used in minute quantities. Yet when radio-active flies are trapped they respond to the geiger counter with a buzz through the loudspeaker like an angry hornet.

Mr. Alec Green, a biologist who acts as chief fly-catcher, approached dozens of people to ask permission to install flytraps—in reality, lobster pots baited with liver—on their premises. Tens of thousands of flies have been collected from the traps and returned for expert examination. From this springs new knowledge of how far flies travel, why fumigation mechanisms go wrong, and where flies hide in cold weather. The nooks and crannies of bomb sites, old buildings and timber yards rank high among fly hide-outs.

But just how do flies fly? Thanks to a new movie camera that can magnify a fly 100 times and photograph its flight at the rate of 3,000 pictures per second, the scientists have also solved that one. The fly's secret lies in the vibratory motion of its two halteres—helicopter blades that lie between the wing and the tail. Instead of spinning, the halteres produce balance by vibrating from side to side in a ninety-degree arc.

They move opposite to the wings—downward when the wings rise and upward when the wings go down, each at the rate of 300 beats per second! At the same time, the fly's hind legs serve as a rudder.

With its halteres removed a fly will zoom in a large circle until it hits the ground. Then it never takes off again.

So far, fly flying has produced no results in aviation, but experts believe that the fly may yet yield the secret of new safety devices in high-speed flight.

LAST RESORT

A young woman sat before her mirror gazing long and earnestly at her image. She held her head at various angles, twisted her features about, fluffed out and then smoothed down her hair, raised and lowered her eyebrows, etc. At last she turned away despondently. "It's no use," she sighed wearily to herself, "I'll just be some kind of social reformer."

AID FOR POETS

The instructor in shorthand was enthusiastic about his subject and he was extolling its wonders to a new class.

"It's recorded," he said, "that it took poet Gray seven years to write his famous poem 'Elegy in a Country Churchyard.' Now had he known shorthand," blamed the instructor "he could have written it in seven minutes—some of my students have written it in the length of time."

NASTY TEACHER!

The class had been even more stupid than usual and at last the professor lost patience.

"It's no use today. Class dismissed," he said in exasperation, then added, "and don't please flap your ears as you file out."

The I. A. S. R.

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VOL XIII No. 23] Monday 23—2—1953 [PRICE 0—1—6.

"Politics, Philosophy, & Phantasy"

G. R. JOSYER, M.A. HONS., F.R.E.S.

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"Looking at one page I thought it must be a man of 70 to possess all that wisdom; looking at another I told myself that virile vigour of expression shows him to be a man at the prime of life; and looking at still another I thought that only a boy of twenty-one could be so absolutely sure about anything! Which is right? Why don't authors put their pictures in their books so that one might turn to the pages when puzzled?"

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A MORAL TEST

In my class there are many Jewish pupils from Oriental countries. I wanted to test their outlook on life, so I told them a story based on Talmudic legend. It was the story of two men travelling in the desert until they became very thirsty. One of them had a little bottle of water which was not enough to quench the thirst of both. Should both drink, they would both die before they could reach a village. On the other hand if one were to drink it all, he would be able to reach a town, but his comrade would die. What was to be done?

I thought that there were only two possible answers: that of Rabbi Ben Petura and that of Rabbi Akiba.

Rabbi Ben Petura said: Let them both drink and die, so that one may not see the death of the other.

Rabbi Akiba said: Your life is more important than that of your comrade. Drink and live.

But my pupils were not satisfied. They were all eager to express an opinion. And each answered as he thought best. The type of education and the community from which each came is revealed in the way they answered. Here is what they said:

North African child: Let the one who has the water drink.

Egyptian child: The stronger of the two should drink.

Yemenite child: Let them pray to God and there will be rain and they'll both drink.

Gruzian child: Let them dig a well and they'll find water.

Persian child: They shouldn't have started out on their journey without a big supply of water.

A pupil from Afghanistan: I think they should go to sleep.

"Let them both drink," cried a pupil from Tunis. "I believe that they will not die."

"Let them both drink," said a Gruzian child. "Why worry about the future?"

And the pupil from Baghdad said: Let them swallow their saliva and imagine that it is water.

The Yemenite: Let them be content with a little water—to each a drop.

And a child from Damascus said: Let one drink. The other will worry, and tears will come out of his eyes—and he'll drink them.

A Persian: Let them draw lots.

A Bukharian child: Let the younger drink, as the older one has lived long enough.

A European child said: Let them pick up an auto and they'll be able to reach a village in no time.

And another added: Let them send a telegram for water.

"No, no, let none drink. Let them both die," murmured a pupil from Cochin.

A child from Baghdad; Let them wait until sunset, as they won't be thirsty in the night. Then they can start out again.

A pupil from Egypt: Let them drink the night dew.

An Indian child thought and thought, and finally said: If one loves the other, let them both drink. If not, the one who has the bottle should drink.

There was one very kind-hearted child who uttered almost the same words as did Rabbi Ben Petura. He said; Let them both drink and die, so that one will not see the death of his comrade.

X.

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GUGGULU

The important advances in modern medicine nsist of the uses of the sulphanomides and tibiotics in infectious diseases and of insulin diabetes, said Dr. A. Lakshmipathi addressg Ayurvedic Students in Madras :

The use of sulphanomides required leucocyx count to be made at least once in every o days. Otherwise there is the danger of ucopenia or agranulocytosis, which are themlves very grave complications. To be really ficient, large doses of these drugs are to be lministered (i.e.) four half grain tablets are be given by mouth every 4 hours for 4 or 5 ays, and if the disease is not checked, the edicine will have to be given intravenously a loading dose.

Even the treatment with insulin requires reful examinations of the urine and of the ood. But, as a rule, the general practitioner es not do it.

Fortunately, the use of penicillin is not tended with such great risks. Even here, I ve noticed several complications such as sorders of liver in children and severe skin fections in adults.

What I want to impress on you is that there e many drugs in Ayurveda, which when sed in heroic doses, show similar spectacular sults but they have been condemned as ashaana vaidya. Chemotherapy is not new Ayurveda. It started with Nagarjuna in e early Christian era, and the Siddha system Tamil Nad and Chintamani system in the ndhra country abound in such risky methods f treatment.

Your education in this institution should quip you with the spirit of research in Ayurda, so that, you may pick up, with the aid f modern scientific methods, and be able to ecognise and adopt many useful methods of reatment not only for the benefit of our ountry, but the whole of humanity.

I wish to bring to your notice only one instance of how the use of guggulu has effected a wonderful cure in a severe case of periostitis of the left femur bone. Here is an x-ray photograph showing the extensive inflammation of bone. The use of x-ray photographs is necessary for us to establish the diagnosis Some had diagnosed the condition as malignant disease

Dr. Lakshmipathi then read some extracts from a letter written to him in Telugu by a patient, who was greatly benefitted by the use of guggulu according to his instructions. He continued :

Susruta describes the theraputic effects of guggulu in the chapter on the treatment of Maha Vata Vyadhis as follows :

Guggulu is aromatic, light, penetrating into the minutest parts of the body, sharp, heating in potency, pungent in taste and after digestion, laxative, emulsive, slimy and wholesome to the hridaya. New guggulu is an aphrodisiac and constructive tonic. Old guggulu is anti-fat and hence reduces corpulency. Owing to its sharpness and heating potency, guggulu tends to reduce vata and kapha. It is its laxative property that destroys the pitta, its aroma removes the bad odours of the koshta and by its subtle essence, it improves the bad appetising faculty. Guggulu should be taken every morning with a decoction of triphala, daarvi and paatola or with that of kusa roots or with a combination of all. It may also be taken with an adequate quantity of cow's urine or with milk, or with tepid water. The patient should take boiled rice with soup, milk or extract of meat after the guggulu has been digested. Diseases such as internal tumour, meha, fistula, worms in the intestines, itches, aversion to food, leucoderma, tumours and swelling, cutaneous affection and malignant sores and ulcers rapidly yield to it if used for a month.

(*Continued on page 6.*)

The Rationalist.

Monday 23-2-1953

FINLAND AND SANSKRIT

Mr. Hugo Valvanne. Minister for Finland in India, delivering the Convocation address at the Government Sanskrit College in Benaras, said that he hoped that free India, with her many language problems, would never forget the study and maintenance of her great and glorious language, Sanskrit. On Free India lay now the great task to uphold and develop the Sanskrit tradition both at home and abroad, and to make India the centre of Sanskrit studies in the whole world, he added.

The Finnish Ambassador said the world was progressing towards unity, and in this development the different nations were called upon to take part, each one giving her contribution to the "world culture". The West had her contribution to make to India, especially technical knowledge in different branches. But free India had also her contribution to give to the West, which in the rush of her technical progress, had to some extent lost her soul. In the rich heritage of Sanskrit culture India had a precious treasure of spiritual wisdom, which she could share with the other nations of the world.

Mr. Valvanne said that Indian thought, through Sanskrit, had civilised and mellowed Europe, partly directly and partly through the medium of Latin. For a very long time, however, Europe had remained a closed region for Sanskrit.

The Sanskrit College, by its activities to a great extent made Europe aware of the beauties of Sanskrit. To their great amazement Europe detected that this language, Sanskrit, was a relative of most of the European languages, and was the oldest known branch of Indo-European family of languages. Gradually many Sanskrit texts were being published and translated into Western languages and they opened the eyes of Westerners into a new and strange world of beauty.

In his own country, Finland, Mr. Valvanne said, Sanskrit evoked great interest. In 1848, the first Finnish scholar published a thesis on Sanskrit literature, and in 1875 a chair in Sanskrit was established in the University of Helsinki. A speciality of Finland had been the finding and editing of Sanskrit manuscripts of Chinese Turkestan!

RECIPE FOR HAPPINESS

Recipe for Happiness: Take equal parts of faith and courage, mix well with a sense of humour, sprinkle with a few tears, and add a helping of kindness for others. Bake in a good natured oven, and dust with laughter. Scrape away any self-indulgence that is apparent, and serve with generous helpings.

LOSS IN DRIPPING

Thinking of putting a new washer on that dripping tap? Perhaps the drip hasn't reached the annoying stage yet, or the "spare" moment hasn't arrived. Whatever the excuse put forward, may be you'll be moved to take action when you learn that a drop of water released every second from a leaking tap can waste as much as 175 gallons of water a month!

MEMORY

A few weeks ago, Hans Eberstark, a student t Vienna University, Austria, broke a 100-ear-old record. In 8 min. 16 sec. he memo-ised, then repeated, a 100-digit figure which vas written on a board and then rubbed out. The previous record was 10 minutes, writes *Reveille* giving some remarkable feats of nemory.

Another amazing feat of memory concerned i bank clerk named Barthold Niebuhr, of Copenhagen, Denmark. One night the bank was burned to the ground and the following morning anxious depositors were demanding their money.

Fortunately, the silver and gold were intact, but the records and accounts had been reduced to ashes. It was then Barthold came to the rescue.

He said he knew by heart every detail of the bank's 2,000 accounts, so the delighted directors instructed him to pay the clients immediately. And when they saw that the customers were being paid correctly, their confidence was restored and the situation saved. As a reward Niebuhr was elected to the board.

Recently, Mr. Bernard Zufall, of New York, committed to memory the 1,117 pages that made up the Manhattan Telephone Directory, while Gerald Carlton, aged eleven, memorised the entire Shawnee Telephone Directory with its 5,000 subcribers.

"Memory" Woodfall, a famous Parliamentary reporter, could listen to a three-hour debate without writing a note and afterwards write the whole of the proceedings from memory!

It is on record that he once filled 15 newspaper columns entirely from memory without a single mistake.

Richard Porson, of Cambridge, could repeat the whole of Milton's works forwards and backwards, while "Blind Alick," of Stirling, knew the whole of the Bible by heart. Quite often he was tested and always gave the correct words.

Once he was asked to repeat the 90th verse of the seventh chapter of Numbers, and almost immediately replied that the chapter had only 89 verses.

Lord Macaulay was another person with a phenomenal memory and one of his many feats was to memorise the whole of *Paradise Lost*. He could also read a page of a newspaper and then quote long extracts from it, word for word not only shortly after reading it, but years later.

What was probably the greatest single feat of memory was performed by T. E. Lawrence.

After losing the entire manuscript of his *Seven Pillars of Wisdom* on Reading railway station, he sat down and rewrote the entire vast book, often writing all night. And he accomplished it in record time!

Another master of memory was Thomas Alva Edison. He developed a phenomenal memory for scientific data but quite often when he called at an office and was asked for his name, he had no idea what it was!

SECOND FINGERS

Marion Cody, forty-two-year-old American engineer, had to have all his fingers and both thumbs amputated after a severe dose of frost-bite in Alaska. Now he's probably the first man in the world ever to get a second issue!

Surgeons cut the clefts between the finger-stumps deep into the palms of his hands. Skin was grafted on as an outside lining, and to give the new "fingers" more mobility tendons were transferred. Training after this operation quickly accustomed Cody to using the fingers, and in eight months he was back at work again!

(*Continued from page 3.*)

It also destroys the deranged vayu incarcetated in the koshta, bone and joints, just as a thunderbolt will destroy a tree!

No stronger language can be used for the praise of guggulu as an all-round destroyer of disease. Yet, it is absolutely harmless I again exhort you to develop the scientific spirit and behave as scientific men all through your lives adhering to truth and service of humanity. Herein lies the merit, prosperity, happiness and salvation of an Ayurvedic physician.

STATISTICS, INDIAN

The average yearly expenditure on clothing is about Rs 21 per head over the whole of India.

The highest expenditure on clothing is in West India and North-West India at Rs. 31·4 and Rs. 31·3 respectively. Central India has an average of Rs. 20·8, South India Rs 19·6, North India Rs. 19·3 and East India Rs. 15·5.

Khaddar showed a wide variation in popularity and accounted for 10·2 per cent of the total expenditure on clothing. Regionally, the average is: in North-West India 5·4 per cent, North India 1·84 per cent, West India 1·42 per cent, Central India, East India and South India less than 1 per cent.

The average expenditure on turbans and other kinds of head gear was Rs. 3 99 per person in North West India, Rs. 1·94 in West India, Rs. 1·26 in Central India, Rs. 0·42 in North India, Rs. 0·13 in South India and Rs. 0·66 in East India.

The expenditure on foot-wear also shows a large variation. The highest is in North India, the average being Rs. 5·38 per person per annum. As for other regions, West India's is Rs. 3·18, Central India's Rs. 2·14, North India's Rs. 1·84, East India's Rs. 0·94 and South India's Rs. 0·56.

STATISTICS, ENGLISH

There are only 178,000 resident domestic servants in private households in England and Wales, according to the census taken in April last year. This compares with 706,860 in 1931, the last pre-war census.

The census also shows that over 8,000,000 households—57 per cent of a total of 14500000 in Great Britain—included no children under 16. In 3,100,000 cases there was only one child.

Some 820,000 married couples were living in the homes of other people, 900,000 widows were living alone, and a total of 1,240,000 people were "presumably of the status of boarders". The hotel and boarding house population, apart from this total of boarders in private houses, was estimated at 840,000.

The marriage and fertility tables show that 9·2 per cent of married women below the age of 50 had a child in the 12 months before the census. Women under 45 with five or more children represented 4·4 per cent as compared with 21·9 per cent in 1931.

The size of the average family was 1·72 for Great Britain. Scotland's average of 2·03 was the highest, and London's at 1·56, the lowest.

The average size family in the professional classes was 1·41 or 18 per cent below the figure for all classes combined, as against 2·17 among the households of unskilled workers.

In the past 40 years the average professional family has dwindled by 30 per cent and the average family in other occupations by 40 to 45 per cent.

Ninety six per cent of the people enumerated were born in Great Britain. Commonwealth residents in Britain numbered 383,000 an increase of 54 per cent since 1931.

VIVIDHA MATHAGALA CHARITRIKA VIMARSHE MATHU SAMANVAYA"

"The International Academy of Sanskrit Research are doing useful work in publishing the original Sanskrit literature in the Kannada language. They have also an idea to publish scientific books in English, in order to make the foreigners understand our ancient knowledge. Alaya Nityarchana Padhathi" and this book are the first two publications of the Academy, translated and written in Kannada language.

The joint authors of this book, K. P. Ramanathaiya and H. Narayana Rao, are well known for their scholarship in Sanskrit and Kannada, and so the treatment in their hands has never suffered anywhere. The authors in this book have dealt with the different religions of the world, before and after the birth of Buddhism in India.

The first part deals with the historical background of Upanishadic religion, Jainism, Bhagavatha religion, Shaivism, and Buddhism. The origin, growth and development of these religions have been lucidly described.

The second part also comprises the various new religions, that sprouted after Buddhism, including Islamic religion and Christianity. The authors have taken all the good points in these religions and have tried to give out "One Religion" for the development of humanity. They have shown ways and means of creative transformations of these religions into one whole religion, with modifications and adjustments. In these days of "One world" idea, the authors' idea of "One Religion" is a happy and welcome idea. Students of comparative religion and philosophy ought to read this most useful and valuable book with benefit."

Indian Express.

"ವಿವಿಧ ಮತಗಳ ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮನ್ವಯ"

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರಾಮನಾಥಯ್ಯ, ಎಂ.ಎ., ಐ.ಎ.ಎಸ್., ಫೈನಾನ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಷನರ್.
ಮತ್ತು
ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್. ನಾರಾಯಣರಾವ್, ಬಿ.ಎ., ರಿ. ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ಕಮಿಷನರ್. ಇವರಿಂದ

ಒಂದನೆಯ ಭಾಗ

ಹಿಂದೂಮತ (ಒಂದನೆಯ ಭಾಗ) (ಬೌದ್ಧ ಮತಕ್ಕೆ ಹಿಂದಿನದು)

ಕ್ರಿ. ಪೂ. ೧೫೦೦ಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ. ಕ್ರಿ. ಪೂ. ೧೫೦೦—೬೦೦ ವೇದೋಪನಿಷತ್ತುಗಳ ಕಾಲ. ಕ್ರಿ. ಪೂ. ೬೦೦—ಕ್ರಿ. ಶ. ೩೦೦ ಸೂತ್ರ ಕೃತಿಗಳ ಕಾಲ, ಜೈನಮತ, ಭಾಗವತ ಮತ, ಶೈವಮತ, ಬೌದ್ಧಮತ.

ಹಿಂದೂಮತ (ಎರಡನೆಯ ಭಾಗ) (ಬೌದ್ಧಮತದ ತರುವಾಯ)

ದರ್ಶನಗಳು. ಕ್ರಿ. ಶ. ೩೦೦ ರಿಂದ ಮುಸ್ಲಿಮರು ಬರುವವರೆಗೆ, ಅದ್ವೈತಮತ, ತಮಿಳು ನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವೈಷ್ಣವಮತ. ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟಾದ್ವೈತ ಮತ, ಇತರ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು, ಮುಸ್ಲಿಮರ ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯದ ಕಾಲ, ವೀರಶೈವಮತ, ನಿಂಬಾರ್ಕಮತ. ದ್ವೈತಮತ, ರಾಮಾನಂದನ ಪಂಥ, ವಲ್ಲಭಾಚಾರ್ಯರ ಪಂಥ, ಚೈತನ್ಯ ಪಂಥ, ಸಿಖ್ ಮತ. ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ದೇಶದ ಭಕ್ತಿಪಂಥಗಳು. ಪ್ರತೀಚಿಯಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕ್ರೈಸ್ತಮತ, ಇಸ್ಲಾಂಮತ.

ಎರಡನೆಯ ಭಾಗ

ವಿವಿಧ ಮತಗಳ ಸಮನ್ವಯದ ಯೋಜನೆ; ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೃಷ್ಟ್ಯಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯ ಪಾತ್ರ.

ಮತಗಳ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯಿಂದ ತಿಳಿದುಬರುವ ಪಾಠಗಳು. ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ನೆಲಗಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಮತಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸಿ ಸರ್ವಸಮನ್ವಯ ಸಾಧನವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇರುವ ಅವಕಾಶ. ಸೃಷ್ಟ್ಯಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯ ಸಂಕ್ಷೇಪ ವಿವರಣೆ. ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯು ತತ್ತ್ವದ ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ ಹೊಸ ಮತವಚನೆಯ ಮೈಕಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಬೇಕಾದ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು. ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಜೋದನ ಪರತೆ. ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳು ಮುಖ್ಯವಲ್ಲ, ಆವಶ್ಯಕವೂ ಅಲ್ಲ. ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ನೆಲಗಟ್ಟಿನ ಮತಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಮತಗ್ರಂಥಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೊರೆಯುವ ಪುಷ್ಟಿ. ಪರಿಸಮಾಪನ.

ದೇವರಾಜ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್ ಪ್ರೈಸ್ ಗ್ರಂಥ

ಕಾರೊನೇಷನ್ ಪ್ರೆಸ್, ಮೈಸೂರು. ರೂ. ೬-೦-೦.

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egistered No. M. 4359.

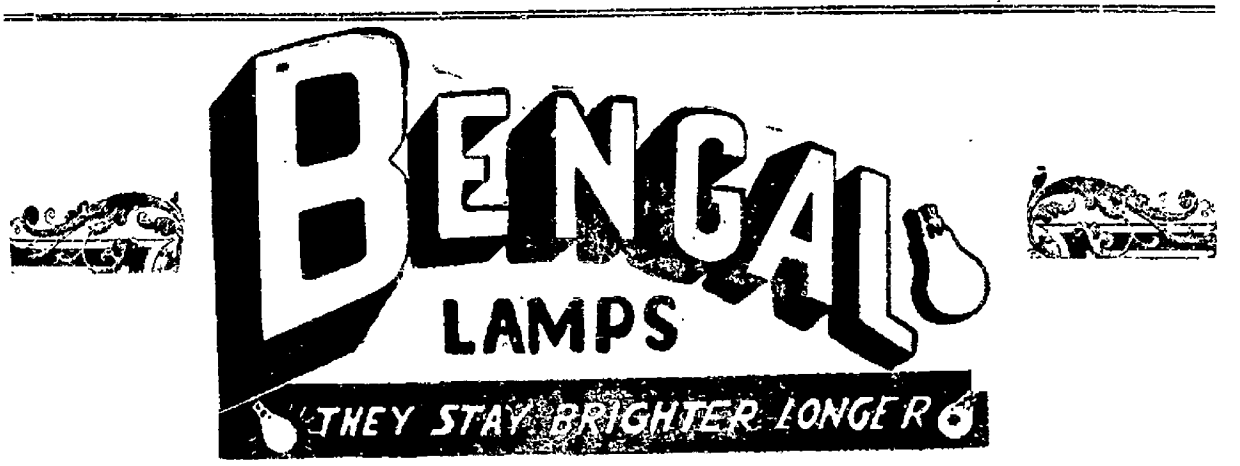
THE RATIONALIST

A Weekly

for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest, Social, Literary, Political and Economic.

Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S. Asst. Editor: G. S. JOSYER, M.A.

VOL XIII No. 24] Monday 2—3—1953 [PRICE 0—1—6.



"Politics, Philosophy, & Phantasy"

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MEMBER, ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, GT. BRR., HON; MEMBER AND MAJALIST, INSTITUT HISTORIQUE ET HERALDIQUE DE FRANCE, FELLOW, MYSORE UNIVERSITY 1939 46, [illegible] YAJURVEDA II VOLS & RIGVEDA [illegible] EDITOR "RATIONALIST.

"Looking at one page I thought it must be a man of 70 to possess all that wisdom; looking at another I told myself that virile vigour of expression shows him to be a man at the prime of life; and looking at still another I thought that only a boy of twenty-one could be so absolutely sure about anything! Which is right? Why don't authors put their pictures in their books so that one might turn to the pages when puzzled?"

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SPARE TIME

Thirty-six-year-old Claude Price wanted to ranch out in a new line of business. But rst he needed fully equipped factory premises nd they're hard to come by.

With the help of an architect he drafted his wn plans. With help from his brother and a riend, he decided to do the building himself.

In working hours he managed a women's ashion shop. In his spare time he trundled oncrete in wheel-barrows, laid bricks, hunted or stocks of sheet metal and made metal loors. He also looked around for bargain ieces of equipment, converted sections of old ir-raid shelters into tool benches, transformed ld bedsteads into metal racks.

Thus, in his spare time, he built himself a actory! And it throbs to-day with the hum of ndustry. "They've never rationed enthusi-sm," Claude Price explains.

He could say, too, that they've seldom ationed spare time. Every average man works ight hours, sleeps eight hours, occupies two ours in such essentials as eating and travel ... nd has six magic hours spare!

In his spare time, a Sheerness youngster studied physics and won a scholarship to the Imperial College of science. It was his first step up the ladder and recently he was knighted as Sir William Penney, Number One of the British atom bomb team. Some of his best ideas, he says, have been dreamed up out of office hours.

In spare time—and this often meant between ten at night and three in the morning—a young Edinburgh architect named Basil Spence worked out designs for the new Coventry cathedral competition—and won the £2.000 first prize. In his spare time, in and out of the Army, young James Bailey designed scenery and costumes for amateur shows. To-day, at only twenty-six, he is one of the big men behind the scenes at Covent Garden Opera.

In a different field, outside office hours, a Lancashire sausage manufacturer kept the fun going at his friends' parties. A radio script-writer heard him, and you know him to-day as "Right monkey" Al Read. Ronnie Ronalde similarly, was in an accountant's office and sang in the evenings at amateur concerts.

Or look still higher in fame. Son of a coal miner, Henry Moor became a school-teacher but studied art in his spare time. Though his work is highly controversial, he is known to-day as one of the world's leading sculptors. In spare time, a bank clerk wrote a poem "The Waste Land," that startled the literary pundits. Ultimately, he won the Nobel Prize, and he wrote "The Cocktail Party." Everyone knows him to-day as T. S. Eliot, one of the world's most successful playwrights and poets.

The son of a poor tailor, a young Italian played the 'cello in a travelling opera orchestra and in his leisure hours studied conducting. Such is the miracle behind Toscanini. In business hours, two men on different sides of the Atlantic worked as lawyers, but found their leisure more and more absorbed by politics. That is the powerful operative factor of both Clement Attlee and Dean Acheson.

In their spare time... in those six magical hours....men and women have changed their lives. After school, a kindergarten teacher wrote children's stories, and now Enid Blyton is world famous as best-selling author of more than 300 children's books. Agatha Christie, too, wrote her first thriller in the limited leisure hours of a nurse's life. After all, Conan Doyle invented Sherlock Holmes in his spare time as a Southsea doctor.

It was in their spare time that the Wright ·others, professional journalists, built and ew the first successful aeroplane. In spare me, on a seaside holiday, Baird began ex-nimenting with television. After a day's ork in an office Albert Einstein used to repare his early paper on relativity.

In their spare time they changed the world. But it is when you study the achievements at of salary hours among to-day's more rdinary folk that results are really exciting.

A Birmingham toolmaker named Sam Wright was at home in bed when he thought p a new way of using scrap metal as cycle eflectors, an idea that brought him a £300 rize. After working in a tobacconist's shop, larry Mortimer organized a jazz jamboree, nd now, at twenty-seven, he is Britain's oungest concert promoter. As a maintenance ngineer, Sydney Thompson worked long ours of overtime in a Harrow factory. But n his spare time he organized the staff dances.)ne dance led to another and he ultimately ooked the Albert Hall To-day he grosses :100,000! His success story lies behind the ld-time dance craze.

Again, people used to smile because miner's on Walter Bower was always occupied in odd hours in the old woodshed at the back of his home. He was busy designing and building a non-skid wheel to attach to farm tractors or the squelchiest ground . . a wheel patent that has boomed in eight years to a £250,000 turnover!

Time to waste or to use, time to day-dream or to make dreams come true! What are You doing with your spare time this winter?

A TEST

There was once a great king, who devised a test by which he might know which of three maidens he should marry. To each maiden he gave a handful of sapphires.

The first said: "This is very kind of you. Many thanks."

The second said: "This is too sweet of you. And if I had only a few diamonds to put with them, they'd make a lovely necklace."

The third girl sadly and gently put the precious stones from her.

"I do not need such things," she said in a soft and ecstatic purr.

"All that I ask of life is love."

So the king, who knew enough to come in when it rained, married the first of the three.

Moral: In a life partner, affection is almost as undesirable as greediness.

SIZE AND COLOUR

A large woman wearing a loud purple dress and many jewels visited a costumier and asked him what colours she should wear.

"Madam," said the expert, "when God created the butterfly and humming bird, He made them of brilliant colours. But when He created the elephant He made it grey."

UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE

The Registrar, Mysore University, notifies that the University Examinations will commence on 1st. April 1953.

The Rationalist.

Monday 2-3-1953

OUR HERITAGE

Speaking in Madras recently President Rajendra Prasad observed: "We are passing through a phase in our country's life in which many things, which are really of great value, are in the danger of being neglected, if not despised. And I feel that a visit to these places convinces one of the great value of these institutions and particularly of the spiritual element. In India, whatever else you might say or think there is no doubt that there is that spiritual element which prevails, and anything which appeals to that element or which touches that chord really evokes the innermost emotions of most people in this land. In that respect there is no difference between the South and the North, between the East and the West, or between the people following one religion or another or speaking one language or another, and I look upon that heritage as the greatest heritage that we have from the past. At a time when values seem to assume importance it is good to be reminded of these higher values which we can, to some extent also attune ourselves to by visiting these places."

The President, proceeding, said: "Consider what it means to have a temple at the southernmost corner of India where the waters of the Ganges from the north are offered every day without any special arrangement being made to bring those waters. And that is so not only to-day when we have got all these means of communication and transportation but from time immemorial, when people used to leave their homes on pilgrimage to the four corners of India, Rameswaram in the south, Badrinath in the north, Dwaraka in the west and Puri on the east. They started without any hope of returning home, as true devotees of God. It was not a few but hundreds of thousands who used to roam over the whole country with that spirit and with that faith, and it is so even to-day. I was surprised to learn yesterday, at the temple of Tirupathi that the annual income of that temple runs to something like Rs. 35 or 36 lakhs a year and that most of it comes through offerings made by pilgrims coming from distant parts of the country. I was also surprised to learn that a great part of this large income comes from people who hail from northern India—that is to say from very distant parts of the country. I see there is something in this tie which binds all of us together, there is something in this which has kept us alive through the vicissitudes and history that we have had to pass through."

"India", the President declared, "did not have the kind of political unity which she has to-day. We have got a Constitution under which a bigger India than was ever ruled by any Emperor of the past, is governed by that Constitution. But although we did not have this kind of political unity, the cultural unity was such that even to-day every Hindu sits at his morning prayer and has to repeat the names of the rivers all over the country, and has to think of the various Gods and Goddesses that we have in our various temples. Other religions have come from other lands. They have been welcomed by us. They have established themselves also in this country and millions of people also follow those religions. We have had this tradition of toleration which has come down to us from time immemorial. I say that also is part of the same spiritual heritage of which I have been speaking, heritage which allows every one the complete freedom of thought. Otherwise among

Hindus we could not have so many philosophies, so many schools of thought, so many methods and kinds of worship. It is because that kind of tolerance has always existed that even to-day you find people holding different beliefs and still being members of the same family. I look upon this as a great heritage which we have had from the past. This heritage, along with the great works of art, architecture, paintings, music, and last but not least poetry, not only in Sanskrit but also in the different regional languages, have kept India alive and it will be an evil day when we neglect this.

"I look upon the present," the President added in an optimistic tone, "as holding out hope for the future because we know that when freedom comes, forces are released and they cover not any one single department, but all departments of life. And therefore, in spite of certain symptoms one may discover here and there, I hope that the renaissance which we are now going to have will enable us not only to rise higher in the same fields as we have done in the past but also be of some service to the world at large. There it is that I believe that Mahatma Gandhi did the greatest service not to us alone but to humanity at large by placing before us an ideal which is the essence, the quintessence of our heritage. I feel sometimes that the day is not very distant when the world will appreciate Gandhiji even more than we do. Because, to us, much of what he said is familiar and well-known from time immemorial but for many in the world there is something of very great value and yet not realised or appreciated in the same way as we do. And, therefore, I hope that in course of time ways will be found to bring about conciliation of many of the conflicting things which are now afflicting the world. It may be a big claim, a very tall claim. I should be the last person to put forward a claim of that sort. If Gandhiji had been alive and if he had remained with us, he could have given a message to us in a practical way; unfortunately, that was not to be and yet he has left enough not only in his writings but by the example which he set himself and by creating a number of workers who are still following his foot-path and who, I have no doubt, in course of time, will get greater and greater recognition."

"I am therefore glad," the President observed in conclusion, "that I have had this opportunity of seeing some of the things in their pristine purity, of listening to beautiful music, of having *darsan* in some of the most sacred places of pilgrimage all over the country, and I am grateful to the Governor and revered Rajaji for the opportunity which they have afforded to me. I hope I shall have even more opportunities in the future."

BABIES

"It is a curious thing about babies. They exist for the greater part of a year almost as nuisances, and certainly as physical encumbrances, and then, all of a sudden, the moment they are born they become worth a million dollars. Pound for pound they exert far more influence and power than father and mother put together—and not only in the home. The influence of one squalling, soft-nosed, bottle-sucking cute little dictator may extend over nations and even alter the course of history. If Helen of Troy, for example, had had a baby she wouldn't have had time to launch those thousand ships and cause a war. She would have been too busy changing napkins. If a brand-new baby had walked into Napoleon's tent the history of Europe might have been quite different. Nearly all the trouble in the world is caused by people who have no babies, or at least, not enough of them." X.

OFFICIAL INDIFFERENCE

How a scientist in India has to struggle against official indifference and financial difficulties was described by Dr. S. K. Bannerji while delivering a lecture on "Inducing clouds to rain" at the recent Science Congress session in Lucknow.

Dr. Bannerji who has been doing research work in artificial rain making said that the process of rain making was "ridiculously simple." A balloon with a few ice cold water bottles and gun powder impregnated with silver iodide sent through the clouds sprinkling their contents would, he said, bring rains.

Dr. Bannerji, reports *National Herald*, decided to make research in rain-making after his return from the U.S A. a few years ago. After a short stay in India he again went to America and met scientists working on the problem. But they were uncommunicative since they thought that matters about clouds and rain making concerned war preparations.

On his return, Dr Bannerji started laboratory tests. He approached the Government of India for the purchase of a plane that could fly up to a height of 30,000 feet. The plane was costly and he was advised to sit quiet. So he approached a high officer of the Indian Air Force for help. The officer refused to give him any help, but gave him a tip to meet Group Captain Mehar Singh who was a "dare devil" and was in the habit of flying high over the clouds. Dr. Bannerji then met Gr Capt. Mehar Singh and gave him two cylinders of carbon dioxide to release over the clouds, which he did The experiment was, however, not successful, according to Dr. Bannerji. When he asked Gr. Capt. Mehar Singh to repeat the experiment, the latter refused to do it again.

Without a plane and pilot, the scientist then decided to take recourse to balloons. This proved more effective, since the air current in the clouds sucked the balloon to the centre of the cloud, where it was needed to reach.

A basket, with fuses and springs and bottles of necessary materials attached was sent with the balloon and as the fuse burnt and springs released the material sprinkled over the cloud, to create ice-particles of bigger size which resulted in rain.

In June last year the first experiment proved successful and there was a heavy downpour, though the monsoon season had not started by that time.

"The procedure is like giving an injection to an ill person. When the cloud is ill, you give an injection and it gives you rain," Dr. Bannerji said.

Dr. Bannerji added that artificial rain could be produced even when there was no cloud, provided there was a requisite quantity of moisture in the atmosphere. In that case a few balloons with the "seeding" would have to be released in the air and there would be cloud formation within 9 to 10 hours and rains after about 12 hours.

Dr Bannerji thought if care was taken and attempts were made at artificial rain making in Royalseema and other places at the proper time, some relief might have come to the people.

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JUSTICE SATISFIED

The moon in cloudless sky bathed the doz- city of Seville, Spain, in soft brilliance

In a narrow lane a musician, reclining on cobbles, strummed a melody to his light- love in a nearby house.

Suddenly, writes *Reveille*, a man turned corner and stumbled over him. The usician ceased playing. The newcomer pped back, hand hovering over his sword- lt. "Let me pass, moaning fool!"

The musician scrambled to his feet. "And o the devil are you?" he cried.

"It matters not to know the name of your yer," hissed the newcomer. Whipping out s sword he thrust swiftly at the musician's roat.

The musician jumped nimbly back and drew s own weapon.

The duel was on.

The imperious stranger soon disarmed the usician and ran him through the heart. Then, uckling evilly, he sheathed the weapon and ent on his way.

From an upstairs window an old woman, le witness of the scene, cautiously watched im go. There was no mistaking the identity f the slayer.

It was Don Pedro the Cruel, king of astile.

The old woman's amazement became a grim huckle. A pretty situation! Don Pedro had ecently proclaimed a law ordering all duellists o be executed—and he himself was one of the irst to break it. She went to the city officials.

Next morning the chief magistrate appro- hed Don Pedro and falteringly explained e circumstances of the duel. The identity the slayer was known, he added nervously.

The king sank his chin in his hand and ondered. He was in a dilemma. He had no lternative but to brazen the thing out.

"You say you know this man?" he asked sternly. The official assented.

"Has he been punished?"

The magistrate gaped for a moment. "I will—or—attend to the matter at once, Your Majesty," he mumbled. An ironical gleam was in the king's eyes as he watched the trembling man depart.

The magistrate hit upon an idea. Causing a life-size statue of the king to be dragged into the public square he ordered the head to be struck off!

Justice was satisfied!

THANKS TO DOCTOR

Young man, almost breathlessly: "I want to thank you, doctor, for the benefit I have gained from your treatment."

Doctor: "But—er—you've never been a patient of mine."

Young man: "True enough, but my uncle was. I'm his heir."

DOCTOR'S WONDER

"Tell me," the doctor asked his patient, "do you get spots before your eyes?"

"Yes, doctor," replied the patient.

Frequent headaches and pains in the back?"

"Yes."

"So do I," said the doctor, "I wonder what on earth it can be!"

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THE RATIONALIST

A Weekly

For the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest, in the economic, commercial, and literary fields.

Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S. Asst. Editor: G. S. JOSYER, M.A

VOL XIII No. 25] Monday 9—3—1953 [PRICE 0—1—6.

"Politics, Philosophy, & Phantasy"

G. R. JOSYER, M.A. HONS., F.R.E.S.

MEMBER, ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, GT. BRN., HON. MEMBER AND SOCIALIST
INSTITUT HISTORIQUE ET HERALDIQUE DE FRANCE. FELLOW, MYSORE UNIVERSITY 1939-53.
EDITOR: YAJURVEDA II VOLS. & RIGVEDA PADA; EDITOR "RATIONALIST.

"Looking at one page I thought it must be a man of 70 to possess all that wisdom, looking at another I told myself that virile vigour of expression shows him to be a man in the prime of life; and looking at still another I thought that only a boy of twenty-one could be so absolutely sure about anything! Which is right? Why don't authors put their pictures in their books so that one might turn to the pages when puzzled?"

Rs. 5—0—0 net

THE ONION

Take your hat off to the onion! It is God's gift to humanity, and no doubt about it. Recent researchers have established that onion is rich in substances akin to penicillin, aureomycin and other wonder drugs, says a writer.

From the onion—claimed back in Roman period to cure twenty-eight diseases—a mysterious lifegiving substance, phytonicide, has now been identified.

Rats treated with phytonicide gain glossy coats, renewed liveliness and other signs of youth. Allicin, yet another drug with an onion base, is being used against pneumonia, wound infections and scarlet fever. The onion has been proved to be rich too in thioaldehyde, a cousin of formaldehyde, the preservative used in embalming.

AMOUNT OF WORK

An employment agency was checking an applicant's list of references. "How long did this man work for you?" a former employer was asked.

"About four hours," was the quick reply.

"Why, he told us he'd been there a long time," said the astonished caller.

"Oh yes," answered the ex-employer, "he's been here two years."

ATTACKING IS THE BEST DEFENCE

An erratic lady driver ignored a red light and smacked a brand-new saloon amidships. Before the echo of the crash had died away, she was out of her car with fire in her eye.

"Why don't you keep your eyes open?" she demanded. "You're the fourth car I've hit this morning."

WHAT TIME IS IT?

A clerk of Memphis, Tennessee, was extremely annoyed when he discovered his watch had been stolen. He gave details to police authorities, but results from this direction were nil. Getting impatient of official help he decided to apply a system of his own.

From then on everyone with whom he spoke was asked: "What time is it?"

Two years and several thousand watches later the plan brought dividends. He recovered his watch and the culprit was arrested and charged with theft!

FEEDING MADE EASY

Feeding his flock of 1,000 sheep on Fremont Island presented something of a problem to Charles Stoddard. He had little trouble in keeping the sheep together; water keeps the sheep on the island, and wild animals off. The worry was the feeding.

However, it was solved when the farmer bought a small 'plane. Circling low over the flock the pilot pushes a lever. This releases concentrated food pellets from a container installed in the 'plane. The whole of the flock are fed in forty-five minutes!

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The Mandayam Banking Company., Ltd.
MYSORE.

Report and Balance Sheet for presentation to the 15th Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on Sunday the 29th March 1953.

Notice is hereby given that the 15th Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Company will be held on Sunday the 29th March 1953 at 9-30 A.M. at the Registered Office of the Company for transacting the following business :—

(i) To receive the Report of Directors and Statement of Accounts as on 31st December 1952.

(ii) To Sanction dividend and apportionment of profits.

(iii) To elect Directors and Auditor in place of those retiring.

(iv) To approve of the payment of Rs. 607-10-0 towards income tax and Corporation Tax, for 1951, and approve its adjustment out of Reserve Funds

By order of the Board,

3-3-1953
711, Krishnaraja Mohalla,
Mysore.

G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S.,
Managing Director.

N.B :—According to Sec. XII of the Banking Companies' Act 1949, the voting right of each shareholder should be strictly proportionate to his contribution to the paid up capital, and also it should not exceed 5 per cent of the total voting rights of all the shareholders.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Directors have pleasure in submitting to the Shareholders the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Statement as on 31st December 1952.

The Bank which has been doing good work in its small way, smoothly and steadily, for the past 15 years, is now,—under the hustle of so-called national rebuilding,—like a child which has got mixed up with a jostling crowd. Conditions are being made difficult for small institutions. But the Directors will endeavour to steer the institution to safety.

The net profits of the bank for the year amounted to Rs. 724-2-10, out of which Rs. 270-12-0 is due for Income Tax, surcharge, and Corporation Tax. The balance of Rs. 454-6-10, with the residue of last balance sheet, Rs. 3-13-2, comes to Rs. 458-4-0 and is recommended for distribution as follows :

	458	4	0
To Reserve Fund	100	0	0
To declare a dividend of 2 per cent to shareholders by drawing Rs. 142 from dividend equalisation Fund	499	10	0
To be carried over to next account	0	10	0

By order of the Board,

G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S.
Managing Director.

THE MANDAYAM BANKIN(

BALANCE SHEET A

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P
1. Capital—						
Authorised Capital 5000 Shares of Rs. 20. each	1,00,000	0	0			
Issued & Subscribed Capital for payment in Cash: ... ... 2503 shares at Rs. 20. each.	50060	0	0			
Calls paid up 2503 shares of Rs. 10 each ...	25030	0	0			
Less Calls unpaid	25	0	0			
				25,005	0	0
2. Reserve Fund & other Reserves—				3,390	0	0
3. Deposits and other Accounts—						
Fixed Deposits	33556	3	8			
Thrift Deposits	4349	9	2			
Current Deposits	1508	11	9			
				39414	13	7
4. Borrowings from other Banking Companies, Agents etc.						
(i) In India	Nil					
(ii) Outside India	,,					
Particulars:						
(i) Secured	Nil					
(ii) Unsecured						
5. Bills payable. Drafts & T. T. payable.				Nil		
6. Bills for Collection.				Nil		
7. Other Liabilities.						
(i) Dividends not drawn.	376	15	6			
(ii) Sundries.	30	0	0			
(iii) Branch adjustments.	Nil					
				406	15	6
8. Acceptances, Endorsements and Other Obligations per contra.				Nil		
9. Profit and Loss Accounts.						
Profit as per B/Sheet of 31-12-1951.	1590	1	2			
Add:—Drawn from Dividend Equalisation Fund.	305	0	0			
	1895	1	2			
Less:—Dividends or other adjustments.	1891	4	0			
	3	13	2			
Add:—Profit for the year 1952.	724	2	10			
				728	0	0
10. Contingent Liability—				Nil		
Total				68944	13	1

COMPANY, LIMITED.

ON 31st December, 1952.

PROPERTY AND ASSETS	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. **Cash**—		
In hand and with Reserve Bank and Imperial Bank including foreign Currency Notes.		5507 15 2
2. **Balances with other Banks (in Current and Thrift Accounts.)**		
(i) In India		3245 14 5
(ii) Outside India	Nil	
(iii) Staff security Deposit with Scheduled Bank in India.		
3. **Money at Call and Short Notice**	Nil	
4. **Investments at or below Market Value**	Nil	
5. **Advances (other than Bad and Doubtful Debts for which provision has been made to the satisfaction of the Auditors.)**		
I. Loans, Cash, Credit, Overdrafts, etc:		60065 15 6
(i) In India		
(ii) Outside India.	Nil	
II. Bills Discounted and Purchased: (Including Treasury Bills of the Central & State Governments.)		
(i) In India	Nil	
(ii) Outside India	Nil	
Particulars of Advances: — Bills Discounted and Purchased		
(i) Debts considered good in respect of which the Banking Company is fully secured	45159 1 0	
(ii) Debts considered good for which the Banking Company holds no other security than the Debtors' personal security.	14906 14 6	
(iii) Debts considered good secured by the personal liabilities of one or more parties in addition to the personal security of the Debtors	Nil	
(iv) Debts considered doubtful or bad, not provided for	Nil	
(v) Debts due by Directors or Officers of the Banking Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons,	Nil	
(vi) Debts due by companies or firms in which the Directors of the Banking Company are interested as directors, partners or managing agents or, in the case of private companies, as members.	Nil	
(vii) Maximum total amount of advances, including temporary advances made at any time during the year to Directors or Managers or Officers of the Banking Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons.	Nil	
(viii) Maximum total amount of advances, including temporary advances, granted during the year to the companies or firms in which the Directors of the Banking Company are interested as directors, partners or managing agents or, in the case of private companies, as members.	Nil	
(ix) Due from Banking Companies (fully secured)	Nil	
Carried over Rs.		68819 13 1

6. **Bills receivable being Bills for collection as** per contra— (i) Payable in India (ii) Payable outside India			Nil
7. **Constituents' Liabilities for Acceptances, Endowments and Obligations** per contra			Nil
8. **Land and Buildings** (at cost)			Nil
9. **Safe, furnitures & Fixtures** (at cost)	225 5 0		
Less Depreciation written off up to 31.12 52	125 5 0		100 0 0
10. **Other Assets** (including silver) Books, forms and stationery in stock at cost			25 0 0
11. **Non-Banking Assets**— Acquired in satisfaction of claims:			Nil
Total			68944 13 1

R. Tirunarana Aiengar, B.A., *(Chairman.)* G. R. Josyer, *(Managing Director.)*
N. Krishnaiengar, B.A., B C.E., Rtd. Suptdng. Engineer.
N. Venkatachar. Rtd. Asst. Auditor, Rys.
R. A. Sampathkumaracharya, B.A. Rtd. Inspector of Schools. *(Directors.)*

Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1952.

Expenditure	Rs.	A.	P.	Income	Rs.	A.	P.
Interest Paid on deposits, borrowings, etc.	1923	10	2	Interest and Discount	3103	15	6
Salaries, Allowances & Provident Fund (No salary to Managing Director)	225	0	0	Commission, Exchange, Brokerage	Nil		
Directors' fees and allowances	33	0	0	Rents	Nil		
Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Lighting	120	0	0	Net profit on sale of investments, gold and silver, land, premises and other assets (not credited to Reserves or particular fund or A/c.)			,,
Law Charges	Nil						
Postage, Telegrams and Stamps	10	0	0				
Auditors' Fees	30	0	0				
Depreciation on and repairs to the banking company's property	Nil			Net profit on revaluation of investments, gold and silver, land, premises and other assets (not credited to Reserves or any particular Fund or Account.)			,,
Stationary, Printing, Advt. etc.	38	2	6				
Loss from sale of or dealing with non-banking assets	Nil			Income from non-banking assets, and profit from sale of or dealing with such assets			,,
Other Expenditure	Nil			Other profits			,,
Balance of Profit	724	2	10	Loss (if any)			,,
	3103	15	6		3103	15	6

Auditor's report to Shareholders.—I have audited the above Balance Sheet of the Mandayam Banking Company Ltd., as on 31st December 1952, and also the Profit and Loss account of the Bank for the year on that date with the books of the Bank and I beg to report that:—(i) I have obtained all the information and explanations I have required and in my opinion (a) such information and explanations have been found to be satisfactory; (b) The transactions of the company which have come to my notice have been within the powers of the company: (2) The Profit and Loss account shows a true balance of profit for the year ended 31.12.1952 (3) The Balance Sheet & Profit and Loss account are drawn up in conformity with the law; (4) The Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs as on that date according to the best of my information and explanations given to me and as shown by the books of the Bank (5) and that in my opinion the books of account have been kept by the Bank as required by Section 130 of the Indian Companies Act.

Mysore.
3—3—1953.

H. N. Ananthapadmanabha Rao.
Chartered Accountant.

FIRE-FLIES

Baltimore children are being paid 1s. 9d. a hundred for fireflies needed by a professor of biology for research work. In a single month 25 youngsters have already captured over 300,000 fireflies for him.

All the insects must be alive when caught, for the scientist is, among other things, trying to explain the nature of their strange light—the most efficient in nature.

It is calculated that the flash of a healthy firefly is just one four-hundredth as bright as a candle, while the glow is very much weaker—about one fifty-thousandth of a candle-power.

WHY?

The human race is twice as likely to be late as early—in making its first arrival. A doctor kept records of 1,284 consecutive births at a large hospital. Only thirty-two arrived on the expected date; 425 were born before time, 827 were born after it. So punctuality is rare and odds on lateness are nearly two to one.

RUST

According to a report by the Corrosion Committee of the British Iron and Steel Research Association, rust costs the country about £200,000,000 annually. Wherever water runs downhill to find its own level on iron and steel work, there rust forms. In 200 years the railings round West-minister Abbey have been dropping to pieces because of the accumulation of water at the joints and indented surfaces.

Before the war Commander J. L. Bedale, of the Engineer-in-chief's Office at the Admiralty, stated in a paper which he read before the Society of Chemical Industry that in Britain 29,000,000 tons of iron and steel were dissipated in rust each year.

SHOT IN AND SHOT OUT

Ten years ago Gordon Scandrett, of Perth, Australia, was accidentally shot in the back of the head. Doctors tried for a long time to remove the bullet, but without success.

Scandrett lived on but was always in pain. A few weeks ago he caught a cold and had a bout of coughing. And during a specially severe cough, the bullet shot clean out of his mouth!

Defence counsel to witness: "Were you ever in prison yourself?"

Witness: "Yes, once sir."

Counsel (to judge): "Your worship, you see for yourself the type of witness the plaintiff is producing."

Judge (to witness): "Why were you in prison?"

Witness: "I'm a house-painter, and I had to go and whitewash a cell that had been occupied by a lawyer who deceived his clients."

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THE RATIONALIST

A Weekly

for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest, in the economic, commercial, and literary fields.

Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S. Asst. Editor: G. S. JOSYER, M.A.

Vol. XIII No. 26] Monday 16—3—1953 [Price 0—1—6.

"Politics, Philosophy, & Phantasy"

G. R. JOSYER, M.A. Hons., F.R.E.S.

Member, Royal Society of Literature of Eng., Hon. Member and Medalist Institut Historique et Heraldique de France. Fellow, Mysore University 1938 to Editor: Yajurveda 11 vols. & Rigveda Padas. Editor "RATIONALIST."

"Looking at one page I thought it must be a man of 70 to possess all that wisdom; looking at another I told myself that virile vigour of expression shows him to be a man at the prime of life; and looking at still another I thought that only a boy of twenty-one could be so absolutely sure about anything! Which is right? Why don't authors put their pictures in their books so that one might turn to the pages when puzzled?"

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A MAN OF ENTERPRISE

A young backwoods grocer went out to inspect his rat-trap in the backyard and found it empty. Then he knew he had to do something about it, and fast. The decimated rat populations were vanishing ... and Tommy Lamb had relied on those rat-skins as a useful addition to his income.

For the rats were musk-rats, staple of the furs we know here as musquash. Years of trapping throughout the Canadian North had practically wiped out these waterwise, beaver-like creatures. Instead of shipping out 850,000 skins, trappers and hunters were getting fewer than 40,000.

Tom Lamb worked out that the essential trouble wasn't trapping but drought. The water in the Manitoba marshes froze solid to the bottom in winter. The rats couldn't get out of their houses to forage for food under the ice and starved to death.

Lamb, modern Pied Piper in reverse, worked out a huge irrigation scheme to raise the water levels to give the muskrats room to live and sent it to the Government. For two years the civil servants considered him a crazy crank.

And yet that's how Tom Lamb, a boy who never went to school, first grasped at a fortune! To-day, entering his fifties, he's just joined the dollar millionaire class...and he says the first twenty-five years were the easiest.

Twenty-five years ago he was helping to build shacks for a Hudson Bay concern—and earning the average builder's pay of about £4 per week. Then it seemed to him that the men in the money were not the boys at the end of a saw but the woodsmen who supplied the timber.

Lamb went into the bush and began cutting wood. Yet he found that to earn 5s. he had to cut three cords—a log-pile roughly twice as high as a motor-car. It was tough going but Lamb emerged that year with £350....and used it as downpayment to buy a grocer store and trading post at Moose Lake.

It took him two more years to pay off a remaining £700, selling off wood, fur, everything within sight. Then came his muskrat idea....and infuriating delay until he at length went to the Premier of Manitoba himself and asked permission to irrigate.

"Go ahead, you darned fool," he was told.

So Tom mortgaged the store to raise funds, built dams and ditches, risked heavy debts.... and changed the face of 50,000 acres!

The rat population rocketed. Tom used to skate around his ranch, counting the muskrat houses, transferring a rifle shell from his left pocket to his right for every ten nests he passed. Soon he had to carry a small hand-checking machine. The nests increased from barely forty to over 5,000! To-day, Lamb inspects his muskrat farm by 'plane!

Employees check the nests. Only three rats are trapped from each home every season to conserve the numbers. But muskrats merely toughened Tom Lamb's bankroll with the essential firm foundation. In the winter, when the marshes froze, he fished, trawling through ice-chiselled paths across the lakes.

Getting the fish through the blizzards to the railway was tough, too. Truck axles froze and snapped at sub-zero. Lamb tied up with a bush pilot and suddenly saw the new marketing vistas opened up by the air. Fish could be flown out of the frozen north! Every lake was a potential gold-mine!

It was 1935 before Tom Lamb learned to fly, and started his fish-haul with his own aircraft. As he spread operations, he found that he had to teach the Indians how to fish! Some of them had never seen a steel ice-chisel or a jigger—an under-ice trawl. Around Moose Lake, most Indians were content if

y earned £20 a year. At Tom's thirty-four h-camps to-day pay runs £8 a week plus ard. He has pushed his flying fish empire o the distant North-west Territories, and panded a handful of freight 'planes into a sh air-line that claims there hasn't been a ality or serious injury in seventeen years!

Once, Tom himself headed rescue operaıns when a fright 'plane crashed....and then mped back to his own 'plane, moored to e rocks on a dockless lake twenty-five miles ay. To his dismay, he found a jagged hole m in a pontoon by the rocks and, undaunted, ugged the hole with a mixture of butter and ely chopped rope. It was a trick he had rned as a boy from the Indians to plug a le in a canoe!

Armed with such northern lore, Lamb has tackled transportation contracts no other outfit will touch. In a lost world, occupied only by Eskimos not far removed from the Stone Age, Government geologists opened up new mining ground, thanks to supplies ferried in by Lamb helicopters! North of Hudson Bay, new nickle-mines needed heavy equipment. Lamb obligingly moved it 300 miles north by tractor across the frozen tundra.

When the tractors broke down, he air-ferried replacements. When a new airport was needed, Lamb handled everything from clearing the bush to building a fullylaid-out township nearby. Always ploughing his own profits back into the business, Tom Lamb now owns a cattle ranch, a beaver ranch and backwoods hotels for goose-hunting sportsmen!

"ವಿವಿಧ ಮತಗಳ ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮನ್ವಯ"

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರಾಮನಾಥಯ್ಯ, ಎಂ.ಎ., ಐ.ಎ.ಎಸ್., ಫ್ಯಾಮಿಲಿ ಕಮಿಷನರ್.

ಮತ್ತು

ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್. ನಾರಾಯಣರಾವ್, ಬಿ.ಎ., ರಿ. ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ಕಮಿಷನರ್. ಇವರಿಂದ

ಒಂದನೆಯ ಭಾಗ

ಹಿಂದೂಮತ (ಒಂದನೆಯ ಭಾಗ) (ಬೌದ್ಧ ಮತಕ್ಕೆ ಹಿಂದಿನದು)

ಕ್ರಿ. ಪೂ. ೧೫೦೦ಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ, ಕ್ರಿ. ಪೂ. ೧೫೦೦—೬೦೦ ವೇದೋಪನಿಷತ್ತುಗಳ ಕಾಲ. ಕ್ರಿ. ಪೂ. ೬೦೦—ಕ್ರಿ. ಶ. ೬೦೦ ಪ್ರತಿಯುಗಳ ಕಾಲ, ಜೈನಮತ, ಭಾಗವತ ಮತ. ಜೈನಮತ, ಬೌದ್ಧಮತ.

ಹಿಂದೂಮತ (ಎರಡನೆಯ ಭಾಗ) (ಬೌದ್ಧಮತದ ತರುವಾಯ)

ದರ್ಶನಗಳು, ಕ್ರಿ. ಶ. ೬೦೦ ರಿಂದ ಮುಸ್ಲಿಮರು ಬರುವವರೆಗೆ, ಆದ್ವೈತಮತ, ತಮಿಳು ನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶೈವಮತ, ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟಾದ್ವೈತ ಮತ, ಇತರ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು, ಮುಸ್ಲಿಮರ ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯದ ಕಾಲ. ವೀರಶೈವಮತ, ನಿಂಬಾರ್ಕಮತ. ದ್ವೈತಮತ, ರಾಮಾನಂದರ ಪಂಥ, ವಲ್ಲಭಾಚಾರ್ಯರ ಪಂಥ, ಚೈತನ್ಯ ಪಂಥ, ಸಿಖ್ ಮತ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ದೇಶದ ಭಕ್ತಿಪಂಥಗಳು, ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕ್ರೈಸ್ತಮತ, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಮತ.

ಎರಡನೆಯ ಭಾಗ

ವಿವಿಧ ಮತಗಳ ಸಮನ್ವಯದ ಯೋಜನೆ; ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೈಷ್ಟ್ಯಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯು ಪಾತ್ರ.

ಮತಗಳ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯಿಂದ ತಳೆದುಬರುವ ಪಾಠಗಳು. ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ನೆಲಗಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಮತಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸಿ ಸಮ್ಮೈಸನ್ಯಾನ್ಯತೆಗೆ ಅನುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇರುವ ಅವಕಾಶ. ಸೈಷ್ಟ್ಯಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯ ಸಂಕ್ಷೇಪ ವಿವರಣೆ. ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯ ತತ್ತ್ವದ ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ ಹೊಸ ಮತರಚನೆಯ ಮೈಕಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಬೇಕಾದ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು. ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೋದಯ ಪರತೆ. ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳು ಮುಖ್ಯವಲ್ಲ. ಆವಶ್ಯಕವೂ ಅಲ್ಲ. ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ನೆಲಗಟ್ಟಿನ ಮತಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಮತಗ್ರಂಥಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆಯುವ ಪುಷ್ಟಿ. ಪರಿವರ್ಧನೆ.

ಜೀವರಾಜ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್ ಪ್ರೆಸ್ ಗ್ರಂಥ

ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ ಪ್ರೆಸ್, ಮೈಸೂರು. ರೂ. ೬—೦—೦.

The Rationalist.

Monday 16-3-1953

THE "BHAGAVATA"

While the nations of Europe, British, French, German, Italian, Greek, Spanish, and Russian, have got literatures in which they take pride, none of them has got that class of what may be called super-literature, or spiritualised literature, which deals with the Divine ordained universe and the moral fabric of mankind, with exalting thoughts couched in enthralling language. *Ramayana, Bharata,* and *Bhagavata* are magnificent human compositions unequalled anywhere in the past, and unequallable at any time in the future. They are like diadems for the whole mass of literature of the two hemispheres. The Iliad and Odyssey compared with them are like a village church compared with the St. Peter's of Rome. Milton's "Paradise Lost" is like a garden plant compared with a thousand year old giant *bodhi* tree. While the *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata* are great in moral effect and literary excellence, the *Bhagavata* presents a grandeur, loftiness and sublimity of composition which render it greater even than the other two great works. Compared with it any composition that any nation can boast of is like a B Class State compared with the Federal Government. While the old literatures of Europe, Greek and Latin, are at most 2300 years old, Sanskrit literature is ten thousand, or tens of thousands of years old. Its range and sweep and depth, compared with them is like the Atlantic compared with the Mediterranean. And in Sanskrit itself, the works of Poets like Kalidasa, Bhoja and Bhavabhuti compare with the *Ramayana, Bharata* and *Bhagavata,* as the Ooty hills compare with Tirupati's sacred mount. These three have been deemed for ages as being clothed with sanctity and sanctifying, and are held in veneration. Their names are uttered always with the prefix "Sreemat,"—venerable, Sreemad-Ramayana, Sreeman-Mahabharata, Sreemad-Bhagavata. We do not speak of "Sreemat-Shakuntala".

अन्यामिः किमुतत्पुराणतरणिश्रेणीभिरारोहणं
यातो यासु न धीवरोऽपि लभते पारं भ्रमन्मानसः ।
शंका यच्छुतिरेव दुस्तरभवाकूपारपारं गतौ
तां श्रीभागवताभिधां न तरणिं यस्तन्तितीर्षुस्त्यजेत् ॥

"In navigating the sea of life other Puranas are like boats with which an able seaman may find it difficult to reach the farther shore owing to conflicting winds. But the Bhagavata is a work by merely listening to which one is enabled to cross the ocean of mundane misery. Who then that seeks salvation will refuse to seek its support?" asks an ancient sage.

In the famous Skanda Purana *Bhagavata* is thus described:

श्रीमद्भागवतस्यास्य श्रीमद्भगवतस्सदा ।
स्वरूपमेकमेवास्ति सच्चिदानन्दविग्रहम् ॥
ज्ञानविज्ञानभक्त्यंगचतुष्टयपरं वचः ।
मायामर्दनदक्षं च विद्धि भागवतं च तत् ॥
ग्रन्थोऽष्टादशसाहस्रो योऽसौ भागवताभिधः ।
कलिग्राहगृहीतानां स एव परमाश्रयः ॥

"The qualities of Bhagavata are the same as the qualities of God; *Sat, Chit,* and Ananda, Virtue, Knowledge, and Bliss. Bhagavata dispels darkness from the mind, and instils knowledge of the world, knowledge of God, devotion, and the qualities resultant from the attainment of these.

This work named *Bhagavata,* consisting of 18000 large-sized couplets, is the supreme benefactor of mankind caught between the crocodile jaws of *Kali,* the Evil Demon."

(To be continued). *Editor.*

The Bhagavata Number I, 18th Annual number of "Kalyana-Kalpataru," the well-known devotional monthly, Edited by Sriyut Hanuman Prasad Poddar, M.A., Gorakhpur. U.P.

JNIVERSAL SYMBOLISM IN SYSTE-ATIC ATTEMPTS AT INTEGRATION

(Some fundamentals in the light of Dr. G. H. Mees's Traditional Psychology.)

By J. J. De Reeds.

So much has been said and written on sym-ols that it might prove useful to reflect for a oment on the meaning of the word itself. 'e then find that the word comes from the reek sum-balloo, denoting: I throw together, e throwing together. What is being thrown gether in the symbol is, on the one hand, s form, its literal value, and on the other and, the life which it leads in us, under-ood or misunderstood, in the conscious or the unconscious. As such it is different om a sign, although there are instances that igns can become symbols. When the sign ecomes inseparably fused with inner life, it tops to be merely significant, it gets addi-ional value, it becomes symbolic.

The opposite of the symbolic is the diabolic. This word finds its origin in dia-balloo, mean-ng: I throw apart, or: to throw apart. If he sign and its life get thrown apart, separat-d, nothing remains but the empty form, the lead skin. And if an estrangement arises between the sign and what it originally signi-fied, (as is unavoidable in the process of culti-vation: slowly the bullock looses its signifi-cance for the association with agriculture), then the sign ceases even to be merely signi-ficant.

But it is the first part of the process—or ather degeneration which concerns us here. The opposite of degeneration is generation, nd the root of that word we also find in that old scripture, Genesis, containing some illus-rative material on the subject. For there the opposing symbolic and diabolic are laid down n the commandment concerning the forbidden fruit, "for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die", as against: 'And the serpent said unto the woman "Ye shall not surely die..."'

The fruit is being eaten of and the culprits do not die literally. Since it seems unlikely that the story wants to draw the attention to some mistake or other having been com-mitted by the Highest, we must seek for another explanation. The following becomes evident: the commandment is meant to be understood symbolically and its neglect is going to be punished on that same level with a symbolic death. The serpent here represents the voice of literalism and materi-alism. It is always or nearly always in close contact with the material Element, Earth; its uplift plays a great part in all culture.

In genesis it is not going to be uplifted, on the contrary. Its voice is being listened to and its advise is followed. Then symbolic death results. The meaning is separated from the commandment and the misdoers die a death in that they are driven away from paradise, from the peace and Bliss which would have been theirs if they had stuck to the path of Genesis, the path of becoming (constituting the six "Days" of Genesis I, resulting in the seventh "Day" of Genesis II) which path shall be considered later.

The finding back of the meaning of the symbol and its subsequent return to life can-not be the result of guess-work. The work of Dr. Mees—the social psychologist who more and more became involved in Traditional Law—is found to be enlightening on the subject. Intrigued by the curious combina-tion of the seemingly senseless and a wisdom which seemed to incorporate some science or other, he put side by side hundreds and hundreds of myths, saga, legends and Rules and Commandments, if these offered a basic a ikeness in their contents or in their mise-en-scene. Hundreds of Hindu and Biblical stories as well as the Germanic and North-West Euro-

pean myths the "Edda" and the Greek and Egyptian mysteries were scrutinously compared. Deviations in the formal moral codes of Hinduism, Buddhism, Hebrews and Christians were inquired into.

That section of Dr. Mees's findings which we are about to consider here, could be said to consist of three major principles. These are:

1. Many details have a symbolic meaning which can be traced to have a direct connection with man's inner being.

2. Many details or even large parts of myths or moral codes have reference to the "Elements", i.e. 1. Earth, 2. Water, 3. Fire, 4. Air, 5. Ether and two additional spheres, 6. the Moon-Sphere and 7. the Sun-Sphere.

3. These "Elements" represent certain definite aspects of man's spheres of interest in life: i.e. 1. the material and physical: 2. the emotional; 3. the mental; 4. the spiritual; 5. insight and as the other side of a same coin faith; 6. consciousness; 7. Being.

Applied to the myth, Commandment, ritual etc. all these convey only one thing: the desire for the integration of all these spheres of interest, and the system by which this integration is to be acquired. In short: religion. For we must bear in mind that religion comes from the Latin re-ligare which means: to re-bind. Religion, if understood properly, then is at heart a system of re-binding, integration, on re-uniting (of, for instance, Consciousness and Being). For the time being we shall nevertheless use the word integration rather than religion. What has been re-discovered is *a new, age-old psychology of integration expressed in symbolism.*

It will not be superfluous to go through the relations between the five lower Elements and their corresponding aspect in man once more. The Element Earth (in the Panchabhutas, Prithvi) represents the physical body of man and his material interest in life. The Element Water—the element-in-motion par excellance is used to denote the fleeting, flowing element in man: his emotional life (in the Panchabhutas, Ap). The third Element is that of Fire (Tejas) and is symbolically connected with the mental life in man whence his urges and passions are supposed to spring—and even to-day we speak about the fiery Plexus Centre near the digestive organs and the thinking faculty of man, for in all ages the thoughts of the majority are "centred" on their stomach.

The fourth Element is that of Air of people, Vayu and as in Latin (spiritus = air, but also spirit) the close relationship between the airy and the spiritual can be clearly distinguished. (Atman = to breathe, but also soul, spirit.) The spiritual would include the inspiration (literally: the intake of air) and intuition (inner tuition.) Presiding over the four elements, we are made to believe, is the quintessential faculty of insight (inner sight) which would probably be called faith by others. It is interesting to note that the "quintessence" of a certain matter, which is understood to be the centre and core of a thing or its "essence", really means the "fifth element".

Groups of five, sometimes with the two additional spheres added, we find in all traditions. For Christians the pre-Christian symbo of the Man on the Cross became all-important The four points of the cross symbolize the four Elements and the quintessence we find in the Man depicted as being crucified on it The initials INRI written above the head have been explained by some to represent the four Elements once more: Iam (Water), Nur (Fire) Ruach (Air) and Iabeshah (Earth). Christ is often designated as a "Ruler of the Elements". The Egyptains had to mention only one of the examples we can choose from —the pyramids in which the same principle was laid down in the four corners as the four Elements and the top of the structure, pointing upwards, as the quintessence. The

ramid also took an important place in Islam. Hinduism we have already found the nchabhutas which are at the back of the osas (body-sheaths), Yamas and Niyamas, e Panchavati etc. The "body-sheaths" or osas are found to have reference to the 5 Elements" in man's life as follows: 1. the nnamayakosa represents the material and hysical in man; 2. the Pranamayakosa stands r the fleeting, emotional function; 3. the lanomayakosa is connected with the mental culty; 4. the Vijnanamayakosa is symbolic r the spiritual aspect of man's "aspirations" nd 5. the Anandamayakosa represents the heath of Bliss, the result of *insight*. We are ot astonished to find the same centre-conection also in the 5 Yamas 1. Ahimsa, nonarming, non-hurting refers purely to the hysical sphere; 2. Brahmacharya, chastity, nds its true source in a pure emotional life, nd is thus connected with the Element Water; 3. Asteya, or non-stealing refers to the mental aculty—for is it not the *mind* which, in guiding the hand is the thief rather than that hand? 4. Arjava, (or satva), truthfulness, is at heart a spiritual quality and 5. Abhidya, non-coveting, is the result of insight into the whole.

Some people are said to have benefited from contemplation near the Panchavati, the five trees harmoniously grown into one. Once the symbolic implications of the values of each of the trees are understood, the idea makes sense. The connection of the 5 trees with the several aspects of man's being is said to be as follows; 1. the Amalaka or nelli: the Element Earth. 2. the Udumbar (or fig): the emotional (including the erotic also evident in Roman Tradition). 3. the Margosa, the fiery neem, for the fiery mind. 4. the Vata (or banyan) is, with its *air* roots, symbolic for the spiritual Element Air 5. the Asvattha or bodhi tree: the aculty of insight. It is interesting to note hat the root "bodhi" is related to "Budhi" as found in Buddha, the "Enlightened". Returning to the act of contemplation near or under these five trees grown into one, we may conclude that he who has gained some insight into the "growing into one" of the faculties of matter, emotion, mind and spirit will surely benefit from continuing his contemplation anywhere, but we will understand that he chose to be near the Panchavati "just as a reminder". Thus the signs not only become significant again, but they may also become symbolic, that is, fused with life.

The additional two spheres mentioned under II are the Moon-Sphere and the Sun-Sphere, symbolic for the creative power of Consciousness which is a mere reflection of Being or Reality. These symbols have been taken from nature, where the moon is found to be mirror of the sun in that it reflects the light of that source of life. Likewise it is said that Consciousness, the source of all creation, is also the deluding aspect of it, the "Maya" has the closest associations with the moon-sphere.

To be continued.

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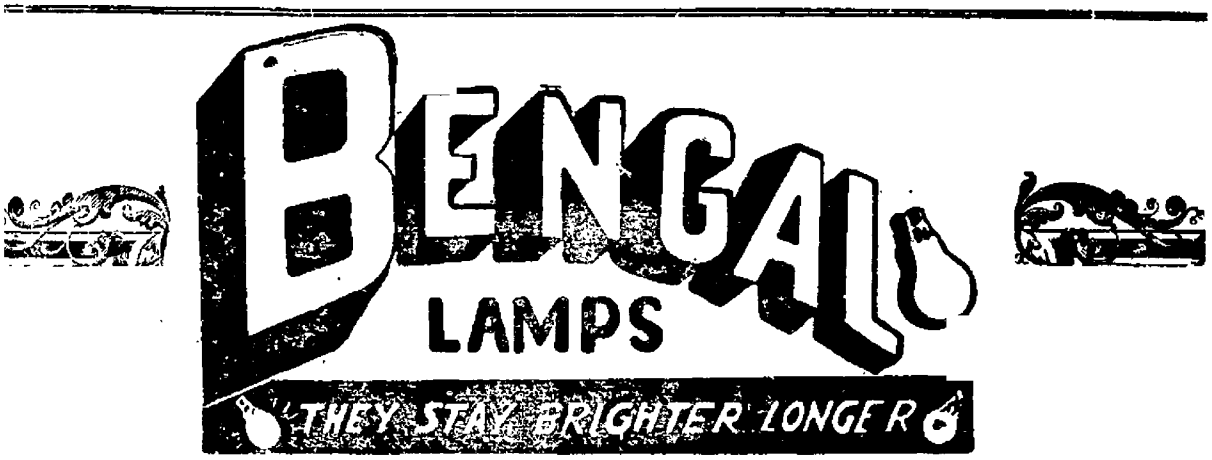
Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S. Asst. Editor: G. S. JOSYER, M.A.

VOL XIII No. 28] Monday 30—3—1953 [PRICE 0—1—6.



"Politics, Philosophy, & Phantasy"

G. R. JOSYER, M.A. HONS., F.R.E.S.

MEMBER, ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, GT. BRN., HON; MEMBER AND MEDALIST, INSTITUT HISTORIQUE ET HERALDIQUE DE FRANCE. FELLOW, MYSORE UNIVERSITY 1939-40. EDITOR: YAJURVEDA II VOLS. & RIGVEDA PADA; EDITOR "RATIONALIST.

"Looking at one page I thought it must be a man of 70 to possess all that wisdom; looking at another I told myself that virile vigour of expression shows him to be a man in the prime of life; and looking at still another I thought that only a boy of twenty-one could be so absolutely sure about anything! Which is right? Why don't authors put their pictures in their books so that one might turn to the pages when puzzled?"

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A B.B C. TALK

Juliette de Bairacli Levy studied animal medicine at Manchester University, but soon decided that the orthodox veterinary practice was not for her. She began to treat animals with herbs and followed the gypsies' treatment working and living with them in many parts of the world. In her BBC talk recently, she said gypsies believed that plants can cure every animal ailment and pass their herbal knowledge down from family to family only telling it to other people in very rare cases. Her search for gypsy remedies had taken her from Mexico to Turkey, all along the Mediterranean and to North Africa, and she had obtained many herbal cures from gypsies and made numbers of lasting friendships.

She began to work in England, mostly on dogs suffering from distemper, using the gypsy remedy of wild garlic roots and fasting on honey and water whilst fever was present. She cured hundreds of dogs and then turned to horses and cows with equal success, making much use of the supreme gypsy herb garlic, wood sage and dock leaves. After Britain's cruelly hard winter of 1947, she went to the Yorkshire dales, where more than a thousand sheep were suffering from an infection that was a relic of snow starvation: paralysis was striking them down and ewes were losing their lambs. She gave them garlic to check the infection, extract of meadow grasses and nettles to restore health, and black molasses, and saved nearly every animal. Her particular pride was a ewe that had been paralysed in its hind limbs for two months. Her herbs effected a spectacular cure and the ewe was standing in ten days, running rapidly in three weeks, and produced twin lambs in the following spring!

In Mexico she used garlic with plugs of nettles up the nostrils to cure of sinus disease a mare condemned to be shot. In Turkey she doctored a cat which belonged to the Director of the National Bank in Smyrna. The big, brindled beast with magnificent eyes had pneumonia, and when Miss de Bairacli Levy saw him he had a high fever and was breathing painfully in a hot, stuffy room, saturating the cushion on which he lay with pouring saliva. She advocated strict diet, herb pills, fresh air, and after much heated discussion windows were flung open, garlic and fenugreek seed pounded into pills, and all food but honey and water withheld. Five days later, she called at the flat and pussy came strutting out to greet her, his tail erect and his big eyes shining!

"Seventeen years with the gypsies have caused me to love and admire this strange and little known race of people who have preserved the precious art of herbal medicine which otherwise would have become almost lost to this modern world," she said!

THE SUCCESS OF FAILURE

The businessman was trying to teach his son some of the fundamentals of shrewd business.

"Look, John," he instructed, "you can figure it like this: Two bankruptcies just about equal one failure, two failures equal one good fire, two fires...."

"Papa," interrupted John, whose mind had been wandering, "is marriage a failure?"

Papa considered a moment, then declared, "If the woman's got money, son, marriage is almost as good as a failure."

JOB'S BABY-TALK!

"Why doesn't baby talk?", the girl gazing at her small brother.

"He can't talk yet," replied her father. "Small babies never do."

"Oh, yes, they do," was the quick answer. "Job did. Nurse read to me out of the Bible how Job cursed the day he was born."

A SCIENTIFIC FANTASY

A famous French biologist, Prof. Paul Becquerel, has for some time been working on the potentialities of what he calls the "latent life" of plants and lower animal, and the news paper, *Paris Presse.L'-Intransigeant*, now promises its readers that "if the experiments which he is ready to begin in several months are crowned with success, it will no longer be out of the question that, some day, human beings may beat the long life record of Methuselah" (who is supposed to have reached the age of 969 years).

The character of these new experiments is not divulged, but this much is known of the results of Prof. Becquerel's previous research work—from what he told the French Academy of Sciences two years ago; he dehydrated a variety of living organisms—grains, spores and "animalcules"—and in the low temperature laboratory of the Dutch University of Leyden had them submitted to temperatures close to "absolute zero," i.e., minus 573 degrees centigrade. "It was possible to revive them all," the professor reported, "and it has thus been experimentally proved for the first time that vegetable as well as animal organisms can survive the combination of near-absolute dryness and near absolute cold."

What happens under such circumstances, he explained, is not a mere slowing down but an actual suspension of life; for the protoplasm of the cells thus temporarily ceases to be in its normal colloidal state, on which the physico-chemical manifestations of life depend," and this colloidal state re-establishes itself and makes life start again when normal conditions of water and warmth are restored to the cells.

Prof. Becquerel seems to have no doubt that, in lower organisms at least, life can indeed be "suspended" by ultra cold treatment for enormously long periods, and then back to normal function. "The results obtained with lower organisms have proved astonishing," he told the French Academy of Sciences. "If one applies the laws about the diminution of chemical reactions (in lowered temperatures) established by the famous physicist Vant'Hoff to the question how mub, at a temperature of minus 670 degrees centigrade, it would be possible to prolong the life of a spore which, at the normal temperature of between 10 and 20 degrees above freezing, lives only for a year or so, it appears that this period could be extended to about 71 trillions and 300 millions of years." In other words, having been in suspense for such an unimaginably long period of time, the lives of such spores could theoretically be reactivated for the rest of their normal life span.

"What then," the paper concludes, "might be the potential length of life of men" submitted to suspension and revival, "if, during each century, they were brought back to life for one year, after which they would again join the volunteer army of those who get temporarily suspended? Persons, who are 30 years of age today, could thus see the year 6000 of our era!"

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The Rationalist.

Monday 30-3-1953

SRI R. TIRUNARANA IYENGAR

Life is a strange and enigmatic thing. It is in the sperm along with the five elements and three *gunas*. If it dies then, the sperm becomes a dud. Or it may make the sperm grow into embryo, slowly shaping out into organs, gathering strength and movement, and come out of its nest as a crying and kicking infant. The life in the body, if it is vital enough, may sustain it through inclemencies of the world and make it grow into full-blown manhood or womanhood, strong or weak, handsome or plain, brilliant or dull, lucky or unlucky. Through it all, the life, by its strength, sustains the body as long as possible, as a house-holder keeps his house renovated until the mortgagee fore-closes it or the storm destroys it! The body may become maimed, feeble, decrepit, but life may remain in it for months, or years. Or the body may be perfect, and yet life vacate it giving no reason, and the body has to be respectfully laid away!

Are life and soul the same! Modern science has not reached that stage of discovery. Soul is not in its dictionary, and life is still an enigma to which it does not know the approach.

Life is given to the body by the soul, just as light is given to the lamp by the flame. When the flame dies light goes. And life goes when the soul departs!

Yet why should it come, and why should it go? God knows! We can only mourn when a good and dear life departs!

On the 26th last a soul familiar to our readers, and respected by many of them, passed away. Sri R. Tirunarana Iyengar, retired Asst. Commissioner, who never wasted a minute of his long life of 79, departed this life. He was one who sought to leave his mark wherever he went, sought to do well whatever he did. As a revenue officer he was deemed one of the best in his time, and many a public institution, a town-hall, a chowltry, a reading room, or a temple came into being or assumed a new lease of life due to his driving energy or zealous care After retirement he was responsible for the Mandayam Home, and the formation of the Mandayam Bank He imbued himself with Visishtadvaithism and sought to make others taste the benefits of its beauties by getting works on it in one language translated into several languages. He brought out the Tamil work 'Vaarta-Maalai', in English, the Kannada work "Chikadevaraja Binnapam" in English and Tamil, and the "Anantarya Charitram" in English, Tamil, Kannada, and Hindi.

The longer he lived, the more he wanted to do. He has been taken away,—not in the prime of his life,—but in the prime of his work.

Men like him are far and few in this world. They bring with them a little of the constructive force of the Universe. Institutions, nations, civilizations, develop by the total sum of their fragmentary contributions, in so far as that total is in excess of the destructive work of the idlers, the wasters, the selfish and the wicked. The longer they live, the longer they justify their living, the greater their positive contribution to the welfare of their fellowmen. And when they are taken away, whether in the middle of their manhood as Subhasa Chandra Bose, or in the middle of their old age as Sri R. Tirunarana Iyengar, they leave a gap behind that is not easily

illed, and a sorrow that cannot be easily borne.

But that, we suppose, is God's will, and possibly the soul of Mr. Tirunarana Iyengar is continuing its good work in the unseen fields beyond our mundane vision. We can only pay our last respects and cherish his memory!

Editor.

LIFE AND DEATH DEALER

A Minister meditating on a deep problem, told his new housekeeper that in no circumstances were callers to be admitted—except, of course, he added, in a case of life and death. Half an hour later the woman knocked at the door.

"I thought I told you—" the minister began.

"Yes, I told him," she replied, "but he says it is a question of life and death."

So he went downstairs and found an insurance agent waiting!

GOOD EXCHANGE

A woman driver's car stalled in heavy six o'clock traffiic. The man in the car behind her started blowing his horn loudly. With great poise the lady got out and walked back to the impatient man.

"I'll toot your horn," she said, "while you see if you can start my car."

FORCIBLE RESEMBLANCE

"The truth of the matter is," declared the defendant's lawyer sarcastically to the plaintiff, "that you were so frightened at the time that you didn't know whether it was an automobile or something resembling an automobile that hit you."

"Well, I'll say it sure resembled one," maintained the plaintiff. "In fact, I was forcibly struck by the resemblance!"

CHURCHILL'S ADVICE TO STALIN

Here is a fine story about Stalin and Churchill.

When Winston Churchill visited Stalin in Moscow, the two statesmen went fishing on the bank of the River Moskva and sat ther fore some time, a little apart from each other.

Churchill caught seven big fish, but Stalin had no success at all.

When Churchill bagged his eighth catch, Stalin shouted: "I cannot understand why they do not bite!"

"Try taking off your Communist Party badge," said Churchill dryly. "They are afraid to open their mouths!"

THE PROSECUTOR'S WIT

The judge interrupted proceedings to observe, "Ignorance of the law is no excuse in the eyes of the law."

"I should like to ask Your Honour," inquired the prosecuting attorney, "if your remarks are addressed to the defendant or to his lawyer?"

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A GOOD SUGGESTION

A distinguished visitor to a royal court was inspecting the palace library. He started to talk with the librarian and found him to be a very ignorant man Later, in speaking to the king, he said, "I suggest that Your Majesty make your librarian the administrator of your finances."

"What makes you say that?" asked the king.

"Because he never makes use of the treasures entrusted to him," was the reply.

ZIG AND ZAG

The motorist was in court for having struck a pedestrain. "Don't you know that it's your duty to do everything you can to avoid hitting him?" asked the judge severely.

"Yes, sir," was the answer.

"Then why didn't you zigzag your car and miss him?"

"I tried that, your honour," said the motorist, "but he was zigzagging too, and zagged when I thought he was going to zig."

MILITARY TACTICS

Old uncle Jim was watching his small nephew play soldiers with a chum, and finally he said, "I will give you a nickel, Billy, if you take that fort from your friend in a quarter-hour."

Within five minutes the boy was back demanding the nickel.

"But how did you manage it so quickly?" asked uncle, as he took out the coin.

"Easy," replied the lad. "I just gave Danny two cents to surrender."

EFFICIENCY SYSTEM

"See there, now," cried the efficiency expert triumphantly as he looked around the office. "just look how many new men you've taken on since I installed my system."

"Sure," growled the boss, "I had to hire them to take care of the damned system!"

FOCUSSING SUN'S RAYS

Scientists working at Fort de Montlouis, in the French Pyrenees, have succeeded in melting 155 lbs. of steel in an hour by using mirrors to focus the sun's rays on a crucible. They have obtained temperatures of up to 3000 degrees centigrade. As a comparison, the surface temperature of the sun is 6,000 degrees centigrade. It is hoped to adapt the principle for making laboratory apparatus which will enable chemists to carry out certain high temperature experiments on the basic properties of certain minerals.

In the conventional ovens now used to produce high temperatures, there is always a danger that the heating elements themselves will interfere with the experiments by throwing off atomic particles.

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"The International Academy of Sanskrit Research are doing useful work in publishing the original Sanskrit literature in the Kannada language They have also an idea to publish scientific books in English, in order to make the foreigners understand our ancient knowledge. Adhya Nityarchana Padhathi" and this book are the first two publications of the Academy, translated and written in Kannada language.

The joint authors of this book, K. P. Ramanathaiya and H. Narayana Rao, are well known for their scholarship in Sanskrit and Kannada, and so the treatment in their hands has never suffered anywhere. The authors in this book have dealt with the different religions of the world, before and after the birth of Buddhism in India.

The first part deals with the historical background of Upanishadic religion, Jainism, Bhagavatha religion, Shaivism, and Buddhism. The origin, growth and development of these religions have been lucidly described.

The second part also comprises the various new religions, that sprouted after Buddhism, including Islamic religion and Christianity. The authors have taken all the good points in these religions and have tried to give out 'One Religion' for the development of humanity. They have shown ways and means of creative transformations of these religions into one whole religion, with modifications and adjustments. In these days of "One world" idea, the authors' idea of "One Religion" is a happy and welcome idea. Students of comparative religion and philosophy ought to read this most useful and valuable book with benefit."

Indian Express.

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Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S. Asst. Editor: G. S. JOSYER, M.A.

VOL XIII No. 29] Monday 6—4—1953 [PRICE 0—1—6

BENGAL LAMPS
THEY STAY BRIGHTER LONGER

"Politics, Philosophy, & Phantasy"

G. R. JOSYER, M.A. HONS., F.R.E.S.

(SENIOR, ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, GT. BRN., HON. MEMBER AND MEDALIST, INSTITUT HISTORIQUE ET HERALDIQUE DE FRANCE, FELLOW, MYSORE UNIVERSITY 1939-50, EDITOR: YAJURVEDA II VOLS. & RIGVEDA PADA; EDITOR "RATIONALIST.

"Looking at one page I thought it must be a man of 70 to possess all that wisdom looking at another I told myself that virile vigour of expression shows him to be a man at the prime of life; and looking at still another I thought that only a boy of twenty-one could be so absolutely sure about anything! Which is right? Why don't authors put their pictures in their books so that one might turn to the pages when puzzled?"

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CHICAGO

"In 1934 I came back to Chicago after a long time abroad. I visited the city hall and police headquarters, I went out on gambling raids and attended sessions in various courts. This whole experience seems like a weird dream today. Events were too fantastically improbable. In Chicago at the same time, during the Century of Progress World's Fair, you could go to half a dozen admirably done plays by Shakespeare every day, since they were presented in versions cut to a half an hour! Recently I reread the stories I wrote at this time. Some of them make no sense. Largely the reason was that it was impossible to tell who among officials was honest, and who not. Let it be recalled that in one year there were 367 murders in Chicago, and not a single execution of a murderer! Let it be recalled that the Gennas, a gang of six Sicilian brothers who crashed in on O'Banion, and of whom four were killed in various skirmishes, once gave a Lucullan banquet to the state's attorney of the time, at which a judge of the superior court was present and at which the state's attorney (flanked by four of his own detectives, in case anything went wrong) made a grateful speech! At another notable "mob" banquet the guest of honour was a detective who later became a chief of police. What brought organized gangsterism to Chicago was, in the main, prohibition. It is quite true that, in the Colosimo-Torrio days, prostitution was also a lively source of income, and that, under Capone and carrying through to the present, the gangs branched out into gambling, road houses, and the labor movement But the great flood of cash came with prohibition! It was the insane lucrativeness that drove men crazy and made the risks worthwhile. Capone did a business of about 100 million dollars a year, of which 30 million was paid out in graft! No wonder the big mobs were able to control the police, the courts, and above all the political machines—though, be it said to their honor, some officials, and plenty of cops stayed honest to the end!" J. G.

THE MISSISSIPPI

"The Mississippi is not a commonplace river, ... Considering the Missouri, its main branch, it is the longest river in the world—4,300 miles. It seems safe to say that it is also the crookedest river in the world, since in one part of its journey it uses up 1,300 miles to cover the same ground that the crow would fly over in 675! It discharges three times as much water as the St. Lawrence, 25 times as much as the Rhine, and 338 times as much as the Thames! No other river has so vast a drainage basin; it draws its water supply from 28 states and territories, from Delaware on the Atlantic seaboard ... to Idaho on the Pacific slope.

The Mississippi receives and carries to the Gulf water from 54 subordinate rivers that are navigable by steamboats, and from some hundreds that are navigable by flats and keels. The area of its drainage basin is as great as the combined areas of England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, France, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Austria, Italy, and Turkey!

It is a remarkable river in this: that instead of widening toward its mouth, it grows narrower and deeper."

A UNIVERSITY

"A university is a community of scholars. It is not a kindergarten; it is not a club; it is not a political party; it is not an agency of propaganda. A university is a community of scholars.

The greatest university is that in which the largest proportion of these scholars are most competent in their chosen fields.

A college teaches: a university both teaches and learns."

DENTIFICATION

In a cafe in Rome, one customer said to another: "If I'm not mistaken, we met here last year."

"Really? Do you recognise me?"

"Well, not you, perhaps, but your umbrella."

"Oh, but I don't think I had it then."

"No. vou don't—but I did."

WHY P?

The examination question asked why "psychic" was spelt with a "P". The young man in the far corner didn't know the answer, but he felt he might somehow get round the difficulty. Shaking his head, he wrote, "It psertainly does pseem psilly."

SMART ANSWERS

A psychiatrist was questioning a soldier. "What difference do you think there is between a little boy and a dwarf?"

"Well, there could a lot of difference."

"For instance?" said the professor, encouragingly.

"Well, it might be a female dwarf."

* * *

Lady: "How comes it that a big, strong man like you is begging?"

Tramp: "It is the only profession, madam, hat enables a man to speak to a handsome oman without being introduced to her."

COMMUNIST

One workman in Eastern Europe to another: I cannot understand why you grumble. I we all my happiness to the Communist egime. In the morning when I get up I am delighted if I find there is gas to make a cup of tea. I jump for joy if I can find a piece of sugar to put in.

"When I leave for work, I thank heaven if I can find room on the over-crowded bus. If I get to the factory in time and escape the punishment that latecomers suffer, I just jump for joy.

"And when I get back home, if there is a knock at the door and somebody says 'Are you Vladimir Swoboda?' there is no happiness greater than mine, when I am able to say to the police: 'No Comrades, it is the next floor up!'"

TESTING LIVE WIRES

An electrician was working on the roof and his apprentice was below on the ground. "Gerard," shouted the electrician, "you see those four wires hanging down? Will you pick up two of them?" The apprentice obeyed.

"Don't you feel anything?" anything?" asked the electrician.

"Nothing at all."

"Good, that's all right then. Don't touch the other two, there are 6,000 volts in each of them!"

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Monday 6-4-1953

SLEEP

Since the beginning of the world, men have been trying to reduce the time they spend in sleeping. Actually, nearly a third of our existence is spent in sleeping

What is sleep, and what are the effects of lack of sleep?

Here we find ourselves faced by a multitude of individual cases: Napoleon, for instance, slept hardly four hours a day, yet felt not the slightest unnatural fatigue. A healthy man can, without danger, reduce his sleep to five or six hours out of twenty-four. The normal length for an adult is eight hours.

But scholars and chemists have found that during the day the blood accumulates certain poisons acquired by our activity. During sleep, the blood frees itself of this poison by an appropriate chemical reaction.

This healing sleep is generally very short with men in excellent health and who normally feel no ill effects.

The basic argument is that any chemical reaction develops more easily when the temperature is higher and when catalysts (remedial agents) are introduced.

It thus means finding the right temperature and the adequate catalysts.

The influence of this temperature is of the greatest importance in a healing sleep. It has often been found that in summer man feels the need for sleep less than in winter.

On the other hand, heat is a determining factor in the acceleration of a chemical reaction. Unfortunately, it is impossible to increase the temperature of our bodies beyond a certain limit. But a few degrees are enough to accelerate the speed of our sleep and recuperation.

The factor "temperature" alone is not enough to reduce our need for sleep noticeably. Chemists have thus come to investigate the ideal catalysts. Let us remember that a catalyst is a body which, by its presence, increases the speed of reaction. Little is yet known of the action of this agent.

Chemists are endeavouring to discover which ones would activate the reaction called "sleep."

Their studies are concentrated at the moment on the known products such as "stimulants" or those which have the reputation of preventing sleep. Once the ideal catalysts are found, the problem will still not be resolved. For then it will be fitting to discover the toxicant substances which ought to be destroyed.

After that, we may be able to live healthily on only three or four hours of slumber! X.

SEA RISING

The general level of the world's oceans has risen by five inches in the last fifty to sixty years, according to an expert report made to the U.S. Office of Naval Research.

This uplift in sea-level does not take place steadily, so the future cannot be predicted. But in view of the fact that at present the polar ice-cap is melting slowly, the experts advise that future harbours should be built to allow for a sea-level rise of 24 inches in the next 100 years.

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The Annual General Meeting of the Mandayam Banking Company, Limited, was held on the 29th last. Sri N. Krishniengar B.E., M.I.C.E. was voted to the Chair. At the outset, Sri G. R. Josyer, Managing Director, referred to the demise of the Founder and Chairman, Sri. S. Tirunarana Iyengar. A resolution was moved from the Chair recording the great sense of sorrow of the assembled at the passing away of the respected Chairman, and offering deep condolences to the members of the family. The resolution was voted with all the members standing in silence.

The Annual Report and Audited balance-sheet for 1952 were then passed, and the following were elected to the Board of Directors for 1953. Sri N. Krishniengar, B.A., B.E., M.I.C.E. Chairman, G. R. Josyer, M.A., F.R.E.S., Managing Director, Sri M. J. Sampathkumarachar, B.A., C.E., Rtd. Engineer, R. A. Sampathkumarachar, B.A., Rtd. Inspector of schools, and N. Venkatachar, Rtd. Asst. Auditor, Railways, Directors. Sri H. N. Anantapadmanabha Rao, Chartered Accountant, was elected Auditor.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting terminated.

A. I. R.

On the 9th inst. at 6-30 P.M. the All-India Radio, Mysore, will broadcast a dialogue on "Yadurayaru", in the series "ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಸಂಜೀವಿನಿಪ್ರಸಂಗ", by Sri G. R. Josyer, in Kannada for rural folk.

A CURE

A German claims to have found a cure for insomnia. It is simply a machine that can produce a drowsy sound rather like that of a dozen bees round a pot of jam.

However, for those yawning readers who fear being stung, there is the old Hindoo trick which suggests that you close your eyes, and concentrate upon looking inward towards the nose. You will then go cross-eyed, fall asleep, or do both.

But whichever method of inducing sleep you choose, remember that this column does not accept any legal liability fo its followers drifting into slumberland at the wrong moment—like someone's grandma who fell asleep smoking a favourite cigar, dreamed that her cottage was on fire, and woke up to find that it was!

SLEEPING ALONE

Ministry of Health doctors have reported that children who sleep on their own weigh more and are taller than those who have to share a bed with a brother or a sister.

The fact that bed sharing is more likely to occur among poor families whose food and general environment will be low has nothing to do with it, they add.

Investigations were carried out among 1,510 children in coming to these conclusions.

At the age of six, the child who sleeps alone is, on the average nearly 2 lb. heavier than one who shares a bed. At 14, the difference is nearly 12 lb. These figures apply to all income groups. Diet, it was discovered, has nothing to do with the differences. Neither has the number of children in the family. Further research is to be carried out in an attempt to solve the mystery.

CHEQUES

More people than ever before possess bank accounts. The Bankers' Clearing House figures for 1952 show that cheques for £110,500 millions were cleared.

The cheque, which came into existence in its present form in 1853, is one of the most convenient ways of paying for goods and services, or for business transactions, and has been in use for more than 2,000 years in India, China and the Far East, where the signatures of well-known merchants were honoured for vast sums.

If the writer is reputable the bank will honour his cheque even if it is not drawn on the usual cheque form. A blank sheet of paper will do.

One of the queerest cheques on record was written in 1850 when a client walked into the banking firm of Farmer, Cook and Co., of California, and wished to withdraw, without notice, the sum of 28,000 dollars. (£9,333).

Mr. Farmer's signature was necessary for a transaction of this nature, so the depositor hurried off and traced him to a lumber yard. No pen, ink or paper could be found, so Mr. Farmer took a piece of red chalk and drew up and signed a cheque on a plank of wood. His bank paid the client!

One of the main difficulties of banking used to be the transfer of funds back and forth between banks, and about the year 1770 bank messengers, or "runners", decided to meet at set periods and exchange cheques. In 1775 the first London clearing house was established, but it was not until 1853 that New York followed the example.

THE PROPORTION

Good news, girls! Some experts are predicting that within ten years from now there will be surplus men in Britain. For something like a century women have outnumbered men but for the past twenty-one years their lead has been steadily dwindling.

Yet in the United States there is a prospect of more and more women, which means that the average American girl's chances of marriage are decreasing. Already America has two million more women than men. Wait a few years, forecasts one expert, and there are likely to be 6,000,000 more women. A bleak look out for the girls! It looks as though some sort of exchange deal might be desirable.

Incidentally, the chances of American girls finding husbands are calculated thus: at 20 years, 92 per cent.; at 25, 78 per cent.; at 30 55 per cent. In 1943, by the way, there were more men than women in the United States

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HISTORY OF MYSORE
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YADAVA DYNASTY

BY

G. R. JOSYER, M.A. HONS., F.R.E.S.

AUTHOR

"Sociology,", "Politics, Philosophy, and Phantasy," Etc.

"By far the greater part of the work is concerned with the history of the present ruling ouse of Mysore from its traditional beginning in 1399 till the year 1950 when the present laharaja was installed as *Rajapramukh* of the newly-created Mysore State of the Indian nion. The dynasty, as is well-known, passed through a series of singular vicissitudes rough the period of its early struggles, its supersession by Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan nd the assumption of administration of the State by the East India Company from 1831 1867. Since then, thanks to a succession of able rulers and administrators and their ewans, the State has made phenomenal advance in educational, economic and (latterly) onstitutional development. Of this long period the author gives a readable and valuable ccount in course of which he does adequate justice to the memory of two of Mysore's le, but unfortunate sovereigns, *viz.*, Maharani Lakshammanni and Maharaja Mummadi rishnaraja Wodayar. The value of the book would have been enhanced by the addition of bibliography and a map. Paper, print and the general get up are excellent."

Modern Review, Calcutta.

"**A Splendid History.**" Dr. Sir C. R. Reddy, Pro-Chancellor.

"**Exceedingly valuable and interesting book.**" Professor, K. N. Venkatasubba Sastry, M.A., Ph.D, Simla.

"**Profusely illustrated, attractively produced, and very readable**". **Hindu**, Madras.

"Amply fulfils the specific object with which it has been written, and the Yadava ynasty in Mysore has been well served by the author in this popular account of their haracter and achievements." **Indian Express**, Madras.

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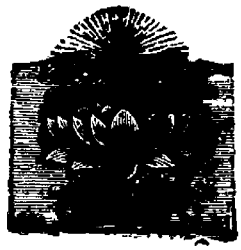

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G. R. JOSYER, M.A. HONS., F.R.E.S.

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INCREASING PADDY

Imagine for a moment that 1,500,000 acres of paddy land started yielding about 35 maunds per acre instead of the conventional average of 20 maunds giving in all 750,000 tons more of rice. Not a mere statistical prognostication, but this is what would actually happen if the 1,500,000 acres were to be under the Japanese method of paddy cultivation. In other words, increased food production which in the present context of our food shortages, would be a very big stride forward towards self-sufficiency.

Now, India has something like 75 million acres of land under paddy, the largest area under a single crop. A third of this acreage has some form of irrigation or other. And the 1,500,000 acres which can be put under the Jap method would constitute only two per cent of the total area under paddy.

In Japan, phenomenal yields have been secured by a simple method of paddy cultivation with the result that the rice production of that country has been the envy of other lands for centuries. India could benefit as well from their experience. The Japanese grow crops on every inch of utilisable land and give them the care a gardener would give to a single, flowering plant.

Today, India stands to gain if some of the silent methods of the Japanese method are introduced into her paddy cultivation techniques. The new method is both adaptable and adjustable to local needs and conditions. It is within the reach of the average Indian cultivator.

The efficient method the Japanese have evolved with scrupulous care in their backyards or terraced rice gardens has five different facets.

The first is raised nurseries for seedlings. After the harvest of the paddy crop, the nursery area is ploughed when there is still moisture in the soil. If ploughing is inadvisable, the land is dug up and the clods broken. Three to four inches is the usual depth of the furrows. After the plot is well weeded, farmyard manure is applied, 20 tons to an acre and well mixed into the soil. The seed beds are raised to a height of two to three inches above field level, with a space of one foot between two beds so that inter-culturing is easy.

The seed bed gets its own manure treatment. Compost is applied about an eighth of an inch thick on the top of the bed. It is meant to encourage the roots of the seedlings to remain in the top soil so that easy removal for transplantation is facilitated. Over the layer of compost, another thin one of ash is spread to promote the growth of the seedling. At sowing, the seed is mixed with manure mixture.

There is extreme economy in the seed rate if the Jap method is used. In Japan, the rate is five to six lbs. per acre, sown in 1/40th to 1/27th of an acre of the bed. The seed should be sown in lines.

Great care is taken in selecting the seed for sowing. The seed is sieved, put in a bucket of water to which salt has been added. Only heavy, well-filled seed which sinks to the bottom is taken for sowing. The Japanese farmer soaks the seeds in water for a period of one to two weeks before sowing. It has been found that slightly germinated seeds, when sown, give better results in the uniformity of the seedlings.

Since the nursery area has been well prepared for sowing the menace of weeds is less. But weeding is required once or twice during the growth of the seedlings. After the first weeding, a dose of manure is applied. If this does not ensure satisfactory growth of the plants, one more dose of such a manure should be given.

Next comes the time for replanting. Here lanting in lines is particularly stressed for it ives the farmer many advantages. He can ove freely in the field planted in this way r weeding and other operations, and greater re of the crop is thus possible. The rows e usually 8 inches to 12 inches apart.

For the Japanese farmer the first day of ansplantation is a big occasion. The house-ife puts on ceremonial clothes; the schools re closed and children give a helping hand to eir parents in the fields, and every Japanese oy and girl is made to feel that it is their rimary duty to help in the transplanting ork in the fields. The seedlings, uprooted ith the greatest care so that the root system s in no way injured, are transplanted as ently as possible straight into the soil. lanted this way, they get a good start in life nd quickly attain full growth.

Here again, the Japanese method scores a ignal victory over other uneconomical prac-ices. In this system, three to six seedlings o in a bunch while in our conventional ethods 8 to 20 are involved. This planting ot only results in the saving of seedlings per cre, but also provides conditions for the etter growth of the plants. Under the apanese method, the tendency is to plant a esser number of seedlings per bunch and allow hem to grow freely and produce more.

After the crop has grown for two weeks horough weeding is required. To get the ighest yield, the farmer may use 100-lbs. of mmonium sulphate mixed with 100-lbs. of uperphosphate. This manure is to be worked nto the soil around the roots for it increases he yield. From time to time, a soil-cratching tool should be run between the plants. But about two weeks before flowering, ll field work should stop as any more cultiva-ion would lower the yield.

Optimum results could be secured from the Japanese method of paddy cultivation where certain conditions exist. The conditions are good water supply and heavy doses of manure and attention to details.

Particularly encouraging results obtained with the Jap method in some of the Bombay paddy areas, show beyond doubt that the method could be successfully applied in India to secure better yields.

In the Indian experiment the Japanese method has given an average yield of not less than 40 maunds per acre. Less seed per acre and higher yields—that's the method in a nutshell. And in India's struggle for freedom from foreign bread, it shows a short-cut towards self-sufficiency.

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Monday 13-4-1953

THE "BHAGAVATA"

III

King Parikshit whose episode with Earth, Dharma and Kali, we referred to, committed an offence against a sage and was cursed to die by snake-bite within 7 days. He spent those days in fasting, piety and prayer, surrounded by holy men. Vyasa's gifted son, Shuka, comes there, and Pareekshit asks him, "The character and the means of highest realization. What should be done by men in general, what should they hear, repeat, what should they keep in their mind, what should they resort to, and what should they avoid? What should be done by a man who is on the verge of death?"

All these questions are answered by Shuka in the *Bhagavata* in vivid detail. It is a compendium of encyclopaedic knowledge of the world of men and Gods, much of it unknown to the so-called civilised men of today. For over 2500 years time has been divided by men into seconds, minutes, and hours.

Compare this with the division of time in the Bhagavata by our ancients.

The time light takes to pass through the smallest particle of matter is *Paramanu*. 2 paramaanus make one *anu*. 3 anus make one trasarenu, i.e., time taken by light to pass through the tiny molecule visible floating in the light-beam coming from the window. 3 trasarenus make one *truti*. 100 trutis make 1 vedha. 3 vedhas make 1 lava. 3 lavas make 1 nimesha,—nimesha is the twinkling of an eye. We know what time twinkling of the eye takes.

So the smallest time conception of our ancients was 1/16200th of the twinkling of an eye!

That, we think, is beyond the conception of the greatest scientists of the last 2000 years. And what kind of super-scientists must the ancients have been!

That is, while the modern scientist knows the smallest measure of time as a second, the Indian scientist thousands of years ago, knew 1/16200 of a blink—as the smallest measure of time, according to the Bhagavata.

Or take the science of embryology. The *Bhagavata* describes the growth of the embryo thus. "By force of karma, the soul enters the womb of a woman through the generative fluid for the formation of a body. In the course of a night it is integrated by being united with the ovum, and in five nights it is rounded into the shape of a bubble. In a period of 10 days it becomes as hard as a plum, and later on it develops into the shape of a ball of flesh. In the course of a month a head is formed, and at the end of 2 months hands, feet, and other limbs take shape. By the end of 3 months, nails, hair, bones, and skin appear, as also the organs of generation, and the other apertures of the body, eyes, nostrils, ears, mouth, and anus. In as many as four months the seven essential ingredients of the body, chyle, blood, flesh, fat, bone, marrow, and semen, come into being. By the end of 5 months hunger and thirst make themselves felt.

In the sixth month the foetus is enclosed by an amnion, and begins to move in the right side of the abdomen, or in the left if it is a female. Deriving nutrition from the food and drink taken by the mother the foetus grows, subject to much suffering by biting worms and the irritating food taken by the mother. Enclosed by the amnion and covered outside by the intestines, it remains lying in one side of the abdomen, with its head turned towards the

lly and its back and neck arched. The ;tus, though endowed with consciousness)m the 7th month is tossed by the winds at press the embryo downwards during the ;eks preceding delivery. When the soul is months old, the wind that helps parturition opels him forhwith with his face turned)wnwards all of a sudden by the wind, and e child issues out with great trouble head)wnwards, breathless, in a pool of blood and ine, and cries loudly."

Could any modern embryologist improve)on that description?

And that is the "Bhagavata" the most structive and ennobling book of human and vine knowledge in the world. The first three irts of it with a lucid English translation are :fore us in the Annual of "Kalyan-kalpataru," e unique monthly issued from Gorakpur, .P. under the Controlling Editorship of Sri anuman Prasad Poddar.

We congratulate him and his able assistants) this delightful production, and wish them od speed in bringing out the whole of this rand work.

Editor.

NOT 3000, BUT OVER 250000

Seven distinct cultural phases spread over a eriod of nearly 2,50,000 years in the Narmada 'alley region have been brought to light as a esult of excavations and explorations recently onducted by the Deccan College Research nstitute of Poona.

Dr. H. D. Sankalia, who led a team of ex-avators, said recently that their aim was to btain a sequence of cultures from the earliest imes to the modern, and secondly, to test he validity of the "puranic" tradition.

They succeeded in their first aim but got o evidence to confirm or contradict the tradi-ions as recorded in the "puranas."

They took in all three months, commencing the work on December 1, 1952, and concluding on March 2, 1953. A fortnight was spent in conducting a detailed pre-historic survey of the Narmada from Mandaleswar in the east to the Sahasredhra in the west and the surrounding countryside.

Large flakes or pebbles, intentionally fashioned into axes, scrapers, choppers and hammers, embedded in thick layers of cement concrete-like gravels of sand, give evidence that man first inhabited the Narmada valley over 2,50,000 years ago. While the tools indicated the presence of man, the gravels and the unusually large pebbles suggested that the climate at that time was much more wet than at present. Dense jungles teemed with elephants, horses, buffaloes, etc. which are now extinct. The gravel beds were found not only below the cliffs overlooking the river, but at least half a mile away from the present stream and on both its sides. On its banks man lived right from Narsingpur and Hoshangabad in the east to Maheshwar and even Chanod, near Broach, in the west. What happened to this man and his culture, Dr. Sankalia said, is not known.

The second habitation of man in this region was indicated by smaller tools found on top of thick deposits of yellowish sandy silt. These tools consisted primarily of cores and scrapers and were generally made of agate and jasper while the earliest tools were made of quartzite and trap. The black soil implied the existence of a thick forest. The man who lived in it must have gradually cleared it and made it fit for building villages and cities.

This development was definitely indicated by the contents of habitation debris overlying the black soil and formed the third phase of man. For nearly a depth of ten feet these contained an immense mass of painted and unpainted pottery, several types of tiny blades of chalcedony, agate and jasper. In this period, Dr. Sankalia said, man had become

:onomically a food producer, he lived in mud alled houses and stored his products and quirements in a variety of clay vessels, like orage jars, smaller pots of varied shapes, me coupled with channel-spouts, a distinctly new feature in Indian pottery. He so used plates, dishes and bowls, some with gh stand and flat base for eating and drinking. His pottery was exquisitely decorated in lack paint with geometric, naturalistic and ylized animal and human designs. The tools id weapons, though still of stone, were no nger held in the bare hand. Arrow heads w, sickle and knife blades were carefully afted in bone or wood handle. Sparing se was also made of copper or bronze ols like chisels, hooks and pins. No coins, als or any kind of writing was found associated with this cultural outfit.

The debris of the early historic or the urth cultural phase were well represented n the site at Mandalkho. Iron was now well nown. Coins, however, still bear symbols ut no writing. Houses were built of large urnt bricks and provided with deep soak pits ned with bricks or terracotta ringa. Pottery pparently deteriorated during this period. Except for a small amount of finely polished lack, grey or silvery ware, the rest of the ottery was mostly crude, red and partly lack. Among the latter, however, could be letected a finer ware consisting of variety of owls, dishes and small jugs.

Remains of a large brick stupa over 35 feet n diameter have been discovered at Navda Toli. These remains, together with vessels xcavated at Maheshwar and embossed or ncised with the Swastika, the lotus and taurine ymbols, definitely imply that a part of the opulation on both sides of the Narmada was Buddhist. No definite proof, however, of the act that the present Maheshwar was the Mahissati of the early Buddhist literature ould be established.

The stupa was probably destroyed by a uge flood or it was never completed. Even at Maheshwar, huge troughs between the habitation areas suggested that by the second century B.C., the region was beginning to feel the effects of sudden heavy rainfall and deforestation. Large tracts of land were eroded, while the rivers Narmada and Maheswari cut away huge slices of island-like town However, on the higher levels habitation still continued. Probably owing to political reasons the makers of the distinctive black and red polished pottery were ousted from the region Simple red ware was the most common. But about this time Maheshwar along with other places in India, like Pondichery, Chandravalli, Kolhapur, Nasik, Baroda and Amerli felt the influence of the prosperous Indian trade with the Roman world. Roman wine flowed into India in red polished clay vessels some of these have high narrow necks and spouts on the sides, Maheshwar yielded a few of the finest, some unique vessels of this type from the layers overlying the earliest historic layers. Soon after the Indo-Roman period another cultural influence was seen at Maheshwar. Houses were built as before of large bricks and the inhabitants worshipped a mother-goddess whose terracotta figuring invariably show her standing with a child in her left hand.

During the sixth cultural phase, the armies of Muslim kings of Gujerat, Ahmed the first and Muzhaffar temporarily encamped on the early pre-historic mounds at Navda Toli but the site was never fully inhabited. It was in constant danger of high floods. At Maheshwar however a huge stone fort was built while the far sighted queen Ahalyabai Holkar built a magnificent Shiva temple and ghats for people to bathe in the Narmada. Other temples also grew up. Thus the place which was known as "Mahishmati" until the 16th century became "Maheshwar". Excavations have revealed that from sheer wilderness it gradually passed through several stages and became Mahishmati, one of the most famous towns in ancient India.

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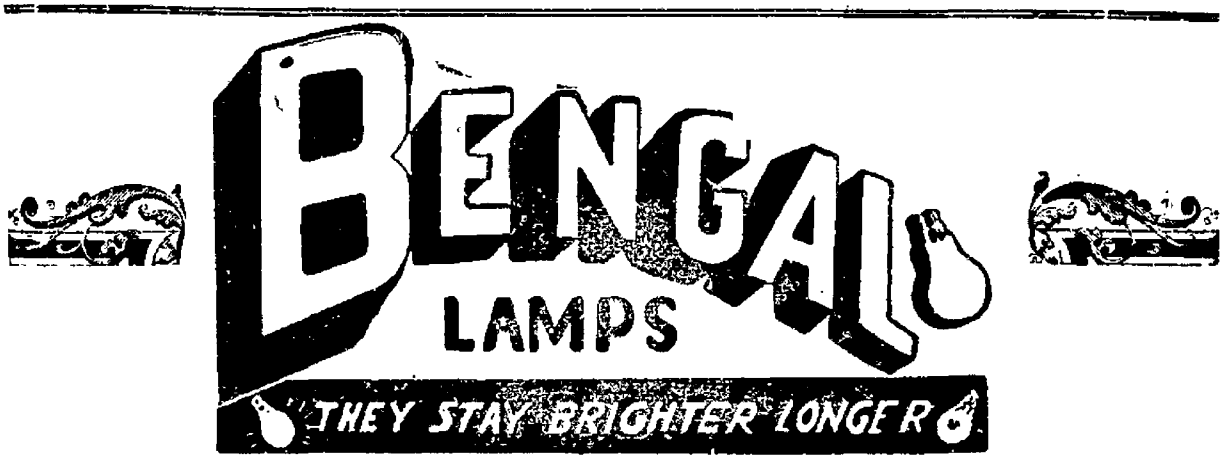
Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S. Asst. Editor: G. S. JOSYER, M.A.

VOL XIII No. 31] Monday 20—4—1953 [PRICE 0—1—6.



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THE TWO CONSTITUTIONS

The customer complained that the new barber was driving him crazy with his incessant chatter.

The proprietor observed mildly, "According to the Constitution of the United States, he's got a right to talk."

"That may be," admitted the customer, "but the United States has a constitution that can stand it. Mine can't."

GOD'S MOOD

"That man over there," explained the guide to a group of visitors in an asylum, "thinks he's god."

One of the visitors, thinking to get a laugh, approached the man and asked: "Is it true, Lord, that you made the world in seven days?"

The man gave him a withering glance and said scornfully, "I'm not in a mood to talk shop!"

GOD MIGHT BE

For the sermon, a preacher took for his text the quotation: "The fool hath said in his heart, there is no God." He later asked a member of the congregation how he had liked it. "Well, sir," replied the man thoughtfully, "I thought the sermon was right good, but I can't say that I agree with you—I think that may be there might be a God after all."

DOLL'S MANNERS

On a train, a woman sat beside a little girl who was holding a doll in her lap. The woman asked cheerily, "Does your dolly talk?"

"Yes," said the child, "but not to strangers."

FRANCE'S BIRTH-RATE PROBLEM

Because having babies became unfashionable in France in the years between the two World Wars conscripts who are called up in a few years' time will probably have to serve two years instead of the present 18 months.

The birth-rate dropped steadily from the early 1920 until 1941, when only 520,000 babies were born in the country. Later, the number increased.

Conscripts are now getting fewer each year and their number will continue to drop until 1961, when it will improve in accordance with the higher birth-rate of the post 1941 years. France needs 250,000 conscripts a year to fulfil her needs in Europe and North Africa—and this figure makes no allowance for the anti-Communist fighting in Indo-China.

The yearly intake is now nearing the bare 240,000. Although the country could call on the 123,000 men who missed conscription because they were urgently needed for civilian work in the immediate post-war reconstruction period, military experts say that it will be necessary to increase the period of conscription from about 1955.

Otherwise, the number of conscripts will have fallen to 200,000 by 1961. Increased fertility will show itself after that date until in 1968, there will be about 350,000 men for compulsory service.

Civilian work has also been affected by the low birth-rate of the inter-war years. When the number of war dead was taken into account at the end of hostilities, France found herself seriously short of labour.

She encouraged foreigners to enter and there are still 2,000,000 of them in the country

SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD

Pyramids of Egypt: Built from 3000 B.C. 1800 B.C., the pyramids were the monumental tombs of Egyptian pharaohs. The dest is that of Zoser at Saggara and the rgest, known as the Great Pyramid of Cheops, at Gizeh (near Cairo) and covers more than 3 acres of land. It was originally 481 feet height and 756 feet square at the base.

Hanging Gardens of Babylone: These ardens are associated with Semiramis, a ythical Assyrian queen who was reputed to ave built the City of Babylon. Nebuchadazzar, who destroyed Solomon's Temples, was id to have built gardens on terraces at abylon, 60 miles from Baghdad, for his ueen, about 600 B.C. According to the legend, here were five terraces, each 50 feet above the ther, embellished with trees and flowerardens, watered from storage tanks on the ighest terrace. It is stated that no trace of hese gardens remains at present.

Tomb of Mausolus: When Mausolus, King f Caris, Asia Minor, died, his widow built a reat marble tomb at Halicarnassus, about 325 3.C. The memorial originated the term mauoleum.

Temple of Diana at Ephesus: A marble emple built by the cities of Ionia in honour f the Goddess Diana about 480 B.C. It was 425 feet by 225 feet and had 127 marble columns, each 60 feet high. It was set on fire by Erosthosthenes in 365 A.D. to gain personal notoriety. The temple was subsequently despoiled by Nero and destroyed by Alaric the Goth!

Colossus of Rhodes: The colossus is supposed to have been a bronze statue of Apollo, 100 feet high, erected about 280 B.C. at the sea-port of Rhodes near Asia Minor. It was thrown down by an earthquake in 224 B.C.

Statue of Jupitor Olympus: The statue of Zeus made in the 5th Century B.C. by Phidias, greatest of the Greek sculptors at Olympia, province of Elias. It was built of marble and decorated with ivory and beaten gold. It was destroyed in the wars.

Pharos of Alexandria: It was a famous lighthouse built on the eastern point of Pharos island, outside the port of Alexandria about 200 B.C. It was partly destroyed in 400 A.D. and finally levelled by an earthquake in 1375 A.D!

NOVEL BUSINESS

The only business of its kind in Britain, perhaps the only one in the world, is closing down because the owner, Mrs. May Briant, of Bedford, is tired of running it.

She is an ant expert who decided that other people might like to see insects at work.

When her husband died in 1919, May decided to put the formicarium—ant palace—on the market. They consisted of a framework containing a specially prepared earth in which the ants were viewed at work through glass panels.

The hardest part of the job, says May, is to find a queen ant for each colony. Thre are not many of them and they may hide three feet below the ground level.

The formula for preparing the right sort of earth is a secret. It provides a soil which pleases the ants so much that they carry on working quite happily in their normal manner and does not allow fungus to develop.

The ant palaces sold for two guineas each although schools could get them at a reduced price.

Now, says May, they will be made only for special customers. The novelty has worn off for her.

The Rationalist.

Monday 20-4-1953

BEARING FRUIT

The stupid labour policy which has come nto vogue since some 10 years has begun to bear fruit. In Kolar, the land of gold, the Doregam Gold Mines is closing down owing to high cost of production. And the 60 years old Tramway Company of Madras has closed down on account of prohibitive maintenance costs. As the years go by other concerns in the country, industrial and commercial, will close down.

What happened to the Gold Mines, what happened to the tramways, will also happen to the Railways, the Bus-lines, the cotton mills, and all other industrial and other undertakings, Government-owned or public-owned.

Government, in a blind and quixotic policy of labour welfare, have pampered labour and increased sloth, idleness, inefficiency and recklessness. In the result a growing paralysis is creeping into industry and agriculture, with increasing costs, decreasing output, and deteriorating quality, so that labour itself will before long have to starve and the country will be reduced to penury.

Ill-educated or self-seeking labour leaders, having control of a ready-made explosive material, are egging it on to extravagant claims, a multiplicity of tribunals made up of inexperienced civilians are passing impracticable awards, and they are upheld by appellate courts headed by legal dignitaries who amaze the country by their tom-fool judgments.

There is a certain limit to what an industry can do for its labour, a limit to its working expenses, if it is to continue to thrive. What the insensate Government policy-makers and tribunals are doing is like the lunatic who cut the hen in order to get more golden eggs, cut the cow's udder in order to get more milk. The hen dies, the cow dies, and he dies also.

Labour leaders are not concerned with labour welfare or national welfare. They are urged by their own lust of power. Governments do not realise that unless they call a halt to this mad campaign, they themselves will suffer, and the country will suffer.

The tramway case is a fitting example The Madras Ministry have been eager to "Nationalise transport" and get the profits They crushed out the private owners of buses mercilessly. The tramway stoppage provides them with a golden opportunity to extend. But they are afraid or unable to bite, unable to chew. Tramway labourers were wanting more and more at the cost of the company, and the company has been obliged to shut down. Now the labourers want the Government to take over, and "nationalise" the thing. Is Government a fairy god-mother? Can Governmen give everything they want to labour? Not at all. They will pass emergency measures, and shoot them down with tear-gas or otherwise Nationalisation in Russia has meant labour being whipped into full-steam effort. Nationalisation does not provide a feather-bed to labour.

No honest man can grudge working 10 hours a day. No labourer can get more than what his master can afford to give him. If that does not satisfy him he can go and find better work elsewhere if he can.

If the Government does not see the evil soon and goes on pampering labour, its much boosted five-year plan will prove a costly fiasco. Labour cannot expect to draw wages as Legislative Councellors draw T. A., by lolling in and out of their seats.

Labour has received considerable benifits in ent years so far as the industries are con- ned, but if it has not proved of actual terial advantage to them, the fault lies with e Government's inflationary financial policy, king of "welfare state", and producing ly an ill-fare state", in which every section the public is being made ever-more happy.

Editor.

LABOUR UNDER RUSSIA

Nine organizations testifying before the N. Committee on Forced Labour, headed Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Indian legate, have given tragic evidence that forced bour has spread from the Soviet Union to e countries of the Soviet orbit.

Their evidence consisted of sworn affidavits by former inmates of labour camps, photo- its of Soviet and satellite laws specially pro- ding for forced labour, maps showing exact cations of camps, clippings from Soviet and tellite newspapers referring to forced labour, d lists of camps with location, number of mates, daily rations, treatment of prisoners d type of work performed. The pattern of e forced labour system varies little from one tellite to another, it was stated.

These are some of the documented state- ents presented to the Committee:

M. Bela Varga, former President of the ungarian Parliament: "With slave labour conomic exploitation is only one of the atures involved. Essentially, the Hungarian ommunist Government is using slave labour order to destroy essential parts of the ungarian nation, by bringing about their hysical destruction."

M. Alexander Cretzian, Former Rumanian iplomat: "Forced labour in Rumania has ecome one of the main modes of securing omplete domination by the Kremlin. The Soviets are still holding 230,000 of the 420,000 Rumanian soldiers captured during the war, who are now being forced into labour camps."

Council of free Czechoslovakia: "Out of 350,000 forced labourers in Czechoslovakia, nearly 50,000 are employed in the Jachmyov mines. These mines are operated for the double purpose of looting Czechoslovakia of uranium and liquidating the Czech intelligentsia. Seventy-five percent of the uranium slave labourers are politicals comprised among others of high officials of the late President Benes' chancellery and that of the late Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Jan Masaryk."

M. David D. Dallin, Russian-born Labour Expert: "In the Kambinat, which is a large area with various industrial plants operated by forced labour, there is a large prison building, well known from pre-revolutionary times. This houses thousands of engineers and scientists with the highest qualifications. The inmates are given specific brain-work assignments and are punished if they show no progress. The dwindling population of the (Soviet) labour camps, decimated by starvation, was augmented from various sources. In areas under German occupation, in a systematic comb by the secret police, all persons suspected of 'collaboration' with the enemy—including house servants, chauffeurs, engineers, members of city councils, workers and traders—were summarily sentenced to long terms and deported—if they were not executed. Hungarians, Rumanians, Poles, Germans and other nationals guilty either of war crimes or of an anti-Soviet orientation were deported to Russia."

M. George Teng, an Estonian escapee from a slave camp; "Approximately 14,000 people were seized on the night of June 14, 1941, and during the day of 15th June. The arrests started around midnight when a lorry drove in front of the victim's house, three or four armed Soviet soldiers or sailors guarded while

an Estonian militiaman all armed entered the house and informed the victim that he or she with the family were arrested and had exactly 30 minutes to pack the things they considered necessary. The victims were then put on the lorry and transported to the Kopli station in Tallinn, where the women and children were unscrupulously separated from their men. Then all were locked into railway carriages designed and built for the transportation of goods and cattle only. There they were kept for a few days, trains guarded by armed forces and fully isolated. The trains then left Tallinn, and were last seen crossing the border. Needless to say, anybody offering the slightest resistance was shot on the spot."

M. Johann Uustal who escaped to Sweeden: "We were quartered in a cattle barn. Some of us slept on manure, some on shaky wooden cots. For work we went to Cebarkul, which was seven kilometres away. Working day lasted 12 hours in addition to going and coming. All the necessary logs we carried on our backs from a place one kilometre away. Medical assistance was absolutely lacking. Facilities for washing did not exist. In seven months we were taken to bathe twice. Our food consisted of some 800 grams of bread, soup prepared from rotten potatoes, half to three quarters of litres of fat. Sick people unable to go to work did not get their bread rations. In April there developed an epidemic of typhoid. There was no medical assistance, and some barracks were isolated and declared 'hospitals'. Up to 35 men would die in a day.

"In a few months there died 1,900 Estonians!"

EVIDENCE

Mr. Henpeck returned from his wife' funeral on a very windy and stormy day. H had just reached home when a tile was blow from the roof and hurtled past his head.

"Phew!" he murmured, as he hurrie inside, "she's reached Heaven already!"

SALESMANSHIP

"Papa," asked the merchant's young son looking up from his newspaper, "it talks her about 'scientific salesmanship'—what doe that mean?"

"That could be defined many ways, m son," replied papa, "but what it really mean is selling a dress suit with all the trimming to a man who came in for a pair of work gloves."

SCIENTIST'S DISCOVERY

"What do you consider your greatest discovery, sir?", asked an admiring young man of a famous scientist. "My greatest was made quite by accident," confessed the scientist "I found that by keeping a bottle of ink handy at all times, one can use a fountain pen as easily as an ordinary pen, without all the mess and bother of filling it."

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The joint authors of this book, K. P. Ramanathaiya and H. Narayana Rao, are well known for their scholarship in Sanskrit and Kannada, and so the treatment in their hands has never suffered anywhere. The authors in this book have dealt with the different religions of the world, before and after the birth of Buddhism in India.

The first part deals the historicalwith background of Upanishadic religion, Jainism, Bhagavatha religion, Shaivism, and Buddhism. The origin, growth and development of these religions have been lucidly described.

The second part also comprises the various new religions, that sprouted after Buddhism, including Islamic religion and Christianity. The authors have taken all the good points in these religions and have tried to give out 'One Religion' for the development of humanity. They have shown ways and means of creative transformations of these religions into one whole religion, with modifications and adjustments. In these days of "One world" idea, the authors' idea of "One Religion" is a happy and welcome idea. Students of comparative religion and philosophy ought to read this most useful and valuable book with benefit."

Indian Express.

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ದರ್ಶನಗಳು, ಕ್ರಿ. ಶ. ೩೦೦ ರಿಂದ ಮುಸ್ಲಿಮರು ಬರುವವರೆಗೆ, ಅದ್ವೈತಮತ, ತಮಿಳು ನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶೈವಮತ, ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟಾದ್ವೈತ ಮತ, ಇತರ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು, ಮುಸ್ಲಿಮರ ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯದ ಕಾಲ, ವೀರಶೈವಮತ, ನಿಂಬಾರ್ಕಮತ, ದ್ವೈತಮತ, ರಾಮಾನಂದರ ಪಂಥ, ವಲ್ಲಭಾಚಾರ್ಯರ ಪಂಥ, ಚೈತನ್ಯ ಪಂಥ, ಸಿಖ್ ಮತ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ದೇಶದ ಭಕ್ತಿಪಂಥಗಳು, ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕ್ರೈಸ್ತಮತ, ಮುಸ್ಲಾಂಮತ.

ಎರಡನೆಯ ಭಾಗ

ವಿವಿಧ ಮತಗಳ ಸಮನ್ವಯದ ಯೋಜನೆ; ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೃಷ್ಟ್ಯಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯ ಪಾತ್ರ.

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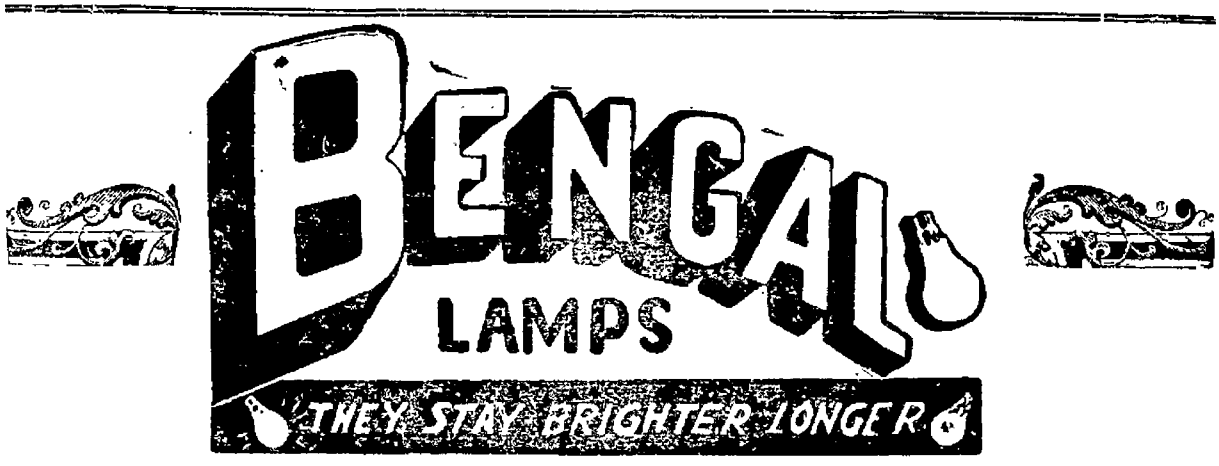
VOL XIII No. 32] Monday 27—4—1953 [PRICE 0—1—6.



"Politics, Philosophy, & Phantasy"

G. R. JOSYER, M.A. HONS., F.R.E.S.

MEMBER, ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, GT. BRN., HON. MEMBER AND MEDALIST, INSTITUT HISTORIQUE ET HERALDIQUE DE FRANCE. FELLOW, MYSORE UNIVERSITY 1939—52. EDITOR: YAJURVEDA (4 VOLS. & RIGVEDA PADA) EDITOR "RATIONALIST.

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KEEPING YOUNG

Advancing years does not mean that you should look old. You can be as young as you wish to be. And this applies both to women and men.

In her book *You Are As Young As You Act*, Margery Wilson, an American authoress, says that to be young again, all you have to do is to select the age you want to be and play it as if you were acting a stage part.

"It is hard," she says, "to keep a woman old and stiff when she thinks of herself as young and supple. It is not the calendar, but her convictions, that makes her stiff or pliant."

This is the way to tackle this problem of keeping young according to Miss Wilson:

Breathing: Fine and deep and relaxed and powerful magnetic type of breathing, will do you good, says Miss Wilson.

Incidentally, correct breathing for fat people helps to burn up the unnecessary fat.

Laughter: Get a gramophone record made of your laughter so that you can listen to it yourself and criticise it. Pay attention to your laughter and keep it happy and young and musical and also youthfully expressive.

Movement: Learn to be supple—for you are as old as your knees. If you get up out of a chair with difficulty then you are old. Keep your muscles young by exercising, but don't overdo it at first.

Take a look at the way you sit and hold yourself—this betrays your age. The head thrust forward is a sure sign.

"Refuse to settle down. You must take a firm stand against the physical habits of inaction that settle upon the middle aged and that make us look older. Don't be so ready to ask Jane to run upstairs for scissors—go and get them yourself," says Miss Wilson.

Voice: "The two most important points in the illusion of beauty are good posture and good voice."

To get an attractive-speaking voice study voice production. The position and mannerisms of the lips, of the mouth, are extremely important in gentle and flowing speech.

Walking: You will be graceful if you will train yourself to swing your legs out from the hip almost stiff-kneed at first so that you will be sure you are not bouncing on your knees. Also the swing of the leg from the hip gives you additional grace and efficiency in walking.

Eyes: To keep your eyes young, put laughter in them and interest—for interest in everything is youth!

THE N.K.V.D.

During a literature exam. in a Soviet university, the examiner turned to a non-party student and sternly asked: "Who wrote *War and Peace*?"

"I didn't," answered the student, alarmed.

Appalled at such a display of ignorance, the examiner hastened to report the incident to the dean.

"Don't fret so, Ivan Ivanovich. May be he really didn't do it." The dean was sympathetic.

This was too much for Ivan Ivanovich, who rushed from the dean's office in great consternation. On his way home he met an acquaintance of his from the NKVD who asked why he looked so worried. Ivan Ivanovich related the incident about *War And Peace*. The NKVD officer asked him the name of the student and told him not to worry.

The following day the dean and the student were absent from the university and a few days later Ivan Ivanovich received a telephone call from his friend in the NKVD.

"I told you not to worry," he announced with pride. "They've both confessed!"

CURE FOR BAD TEMPER

His name is Dr. Aage Peterson. He is a ane and will hardly be found in any encyclo- ædia. Nevertheless, Dr. Petersen has dis- overed the "Archimedean" formula for a bad mper—and he has developed a set of remedies hich are well worth memorising even if they ive fits to efficiency experts. Assume, there- re, that you are feeling choleric, Dr. Peterson akes the following prescriptions:

First day—Sleep longer than usual. Break- st in bed and read a novel for which you ould otherwise have no spare time. Ponder a who has had the effrontery to insult you in e foregoing two months and ventilate your erbity by drafting abusive letters to them. on't send off these fiery epistles for the time eing, go for a walk in the afternoon, sing a w songs and attend a cinema performance or comedy in the evening.

Second day—Order all your favourite dishes. lise early, go to a Turkish bath and make a ate in a pleasant restaurant for the afternoon, f you manage to get your early flame for this eeting to chat with for a few hours, so much he better. Go to bed listening to the radio.

Third day—Stay in bed all day, ask your nother or wife to fix you a delectable meal and pend the afternoon phoning old and new riends.

Fourth day—Put on your best clothes and unch with an old school friend whom you ave not seen for ages. Swap experiences, go o a good musical comedy and then prepare for ed after sampling half a bottle of wine.

Fifth day—There are a thous nd and one hings you have been meaning to do for ages, uch as tidying your desk, framing some ictures, fixing the lawn mower. Go to a lance in the evening and keep swinging a leg ill you are dead tired.

Sixth day—Buy some really humerous journals and plant yourself in a quiet corner of your club until afternoon. Go to a cinema and turn explorer in the evening, probing into the secrets of back-alleys. Meet people whom you would have given a miss otherwise.

Seventh day—Dedicate this day to your health. Drink milk, eat fruit and vegetables, go for a long walk and early to bed. Before going to sleep, write a really gushing love letter—if married, to your wife Throw away the angry letters you have written.

All these tips, according to the sage doctor, make life worth living and are a perfect cure for anyone's acerbity. Dr. Peterson has had much success with this invigorating therapy.

FROM ANIMALS

Man has copied a lot of useful inventions from the animals. Who first thought of tear-gas, for instance? The skunk, while the octopus demonstrated the value of smoke-screens, and the hawk gave birth to the lower 'plane....

Funny thing, but the only animal that Man does not seem to have learned anything from is the *dove*!

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The Rationalist.

Monday 27-4-1953

THE KARACHI EARTHQUAKE

Politics is something like a tennis match or wrestling tournament. A man may be acclaimed a hero today, and be contemned as a dud tomorrow. He may jump to the pinnacle of power today and behave like an almighty despot, and be kicked out and squirm like a worm tomorrow.

All through the ages men fly to catch power as moths fly to catch the flame. Men fight for power today as the Kurus and Pandus fought, as Vaali and Sugreeva fought, as Aurangzeb and his brothers fought. The victor may gloat over the vanquished today; tomorrow he himself may have to flee for life. Stalin hounded out Trotsky. Today Stalin has passed into the same oblivion as Trotsky. A military swash-buckler, a bed-ridden old filibuster, might dismiss a descendant of the Khedives or the Shahs by a nod or a stroke of the pen. They look upon themselves as the greatest men on earth. They do not know what Caesar, Alexander, Napoleon, did to be considered great. Before our very eyes Chiang Kai Shek who was considered the greatest of the 40 crores of Chinese has become today unmentionable. He may not have deserved the former glory, nor the latter degradation.

Clothed with power, we become powerless when fate begins to mock at us. The dismissal of Nazimuddin, Prime Minister of Pakistan, which surprised the world like a bolt from the blue, shows that politics in the 20th Century A.D. is the same as it was in the 20th Century B.C. The successor of Jinnah as Governor General, the successor of Liaquat Ali as Prime Minister of the biggest Moslem State, was toppled from his pedestal like a school-boy from his stool. Only a month ago he himself had dismissed the Premier of Punjab for anti-Ahmadeeya ryots. Did he become a weakling all of a sudden? Nor is his successor, Mr. Mohammad Ali, assured of a smooth run. Khurro, the incorrigible, is already threatening him, and says that if he does not see reason, he will also suffer. Is he himself not only incorrigible but uncurbable? Under this state of affairs what is the kind of Government that the people could be having? Democracy with all its benefits?

And what are its benefits? There, here, anywhere? Robbing the many, and benefiting the few for a brief time.

"Power like a desolating pestilence, pollutes whatever it touches," says Shelley. It is like syphilis. But people go for it blindly.

What Governments should aim at is the self-dependence and contentment of their nation, not rivalry and over-mastering of others. The Pakistan Government has got fine material in its hand, men of keen mind and lithe body. The Arabs of old were great scholars and craftsmen So were the Muslims of India Is it bad leadership, or what is it that has sent those fine qualities underground, and let loose only destructive forces among them?

Is so-called democracy in fact as much a failure as autocracy! Or does man remain always a half-tamed animal, deceiving himself with the belief that he is improving, like a sick man who thinks that he is recovering?

"All the world is a stage," Shakespeare said. It may be more correct to say, "All the world is a lunatic asylum". Perhaps God has sent the evil-disposed imbeciles of Heaven to people the earth, and we foolishly think that we are making a second heaven of it. And our leaders seem to have adopted Satan's doctrine in "Paradise Lost", "Better to reign in Hell than serve in Heaven!" *Editor*

DOING SUMS

One day we were having a children's party id unexpectedly " Mr. Alice in Wonderland," we called him, came in to see my father. ow delighted we were! He asked us if, at ir school, we did sums. A chorus answered, Yes." There was a little pause, then Lewis arroll said, " I am afraid you go to a very oor school. I never do sums; I always put ie answer down first and set the sum afterards."

There was silence.

Then he continued, " We will do some ums." He wrote some figures on a piece of aper, and gave it to my stepmother, saying, That will be the answer to our sum when we ave set it."

Then he wrote 1,066 on another piece of aper. Choosing a little girl, he let her put own any four figures she liked under his ,066. Then he put down four figures under iers, and a small boy contributed another line. ewis Carroll added a fifth line, so the column tood:

1,066 Lewis Carroll
3,478 Little Girl
6,521 Lewis Carroll
7,150 Little Boy
2,849 Lewis Carroll

A rather cheeky youngster was allowed to add it up, and he pronounced the answer to be 21,064.

My stepmother then read the figures on the paper Lewis Carroll had given her: 21,064. There were cries of " Oh! " from the children.

Actually, it was not so intricate as it at first appeared. Whatever figure a child wrote, Carroll each time added a number that made both lines total 9,999. Thus no matter what numbers the children wrote, the total of the five lines would be known to him in advance; it would be 20,000 more, less 2, than the number he originally wrote down at the top of the column.

We begged him for another trick, so he asked a little boy to write the number 12345679. He surveyed it in silence, then said, " You don't form your figures very clearly, do you? Which of these figures do you think you have made the worst? "

The boy thought his 5 was poorest. Lewis Carroll suggested he should multiply the line by 45. The child laboriously worked it out and to his surprise found the result was 555555555. " Supposing I had said four, what then? " the boy queried. " In that case we would have made the answer all fours," Carrol replied. He would have told the boy to multiply by 36, another multiple of nine! But he did not attempt to explain " mystic nines " to us.

L. R.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

What is a fish-plate? This innocent looking question very much intrigued a Calcutta firm recently.

The Indian Railway Board office placed an order on a local railway accessories firm for immediate supply of 60,000 fish-plates. The firm had not previously dealt with fish-plates and therefore was not familiar with the exact implication of the term. It, therefore, wired back: " Will the Railway Board be pleased to state the size of the fish-plates for us to take action? " The firm obviously thought the Railway Board wanted fish plates for their canteens! Back came the reply: " We need fish-plates for our broad-guage sections." Still not very sure of the size, the firm wrote back: " We have procured samples of standard types of fish-plates from well-known British, Indian and Japanese crockery dealers. A visit by a member of your Inspectorate will be appreciated to make the final decision."

This visit solved the riddle and resulted in an all-round chuckle!

HOUSE EXPENSES IN INDIA

According to the National Sample Survey covering the period July 1948 to June 1949, an average South Indian spent Rs. 136·63 on all food items, Rs. 9·61 on pan, tobacco and intoxicants, and Rs. 56·31 on other non-food items.

South India ranks first in the matter of *per capita* expenditures on vegetables, meat, egg and fish, salt, spices, pan, utensils, and amusements with Rs. 5.9', Rs. 7·57, Rs. 1.01, Rs. 2.39, Rs. 3·80, Rs. 2.10 and Rs 1·66 respectively, second in respect of *per capita* expenditures on edible oils, refreshments, tobacco, miscellaneous clothing, toilet servi , education, newspapers and periodicals a..l medical service with Rs. 9·61, Rs. 5·50, Rs. 4.63, Rs. 1·67, Rs. 1·37, Re. 0·84, Rs. 0.16 and Rs. 1·34 respectively; and last, in regard to *per capita* expenditures on bedding, footwear, ceremonials and house rent and taxes with Rs. 1·22, Re. 0·54, Rs. 8·46, and Re. 0·52 respectively.

During the same period, an average North Indian (Hindi speaking) spent Rs. 142·89 on all food items, Rs. 4·38 on pan, tobacco and intoxicants and Rs. 55·87 on other non-food items.

North India ranks first in the matter of *per capita* expenditure on pulses with Rs. 10·36; second in respect of *per capita* expenditure on bedding with Rs. 2·55: and last in regard to *per capita* expenditures on refreshments, spices, toilet articles, educational service, newspapers and periodicals, health and medical services, miscellaneous household articles, domestic and other services, food-processing and preparatory service and utensils with Re. 0·53, Rs. 4·25, Re. 0·58, Re. 0·32, Re. 0·00 Re. 0 90, Re. 0.43, Re. 0.81, Re. 0·00 Re. 0.00 and Re. 9·75 respectively.

WAR DEATHS

More German civilians than soldiers were killed during the last war, Professor Arntz, of Bonn, reported in a West German Government bulletin recently. He said 3,300,000 civilians and 3,250 000 soldiers were killed, making a total of about 6,600,000.

Throughout the world about 25 million civilians and 27 million soldiers perished during the war according to Dr. Arntz. He estimated that the Soviet Union had lost about 13,600,000 soldiers and at least seven million civilians.

THE PROFESSOR

He was one of the vaguest and most absent-minded of Men. One day his wife sent him to the village shop to buy her some preserving jars. He saw some displayed upside-down on a shelf, and touching the top of one absently he exclaimed: "Useless. Quite useless. The thing has no mouth."

Then he picked it up and looked at the other end. "Ridiculous," he muttered. "The thing has no bottom, either!"

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Vol XIII No. 33] Monday 4—5—1953 [Price 0—1—6.

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MEMBER, ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, GT. BRN., HON; MEMBER AND MEDALIST, INSTITUT HISTORIQUE ET HERALDIQUE DE FRANCE. FELLOW, MYSORE UNIVERSITY 1939-50. AUTHOR: YAJURVEDA II VOLS. & RIGVEDA PADAI EDITOR "RATIONALIST.

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ELECTRIC SHOCKS

I

In view of the fact that the monsoon months are fast approaching, it is necessary to remind the public again about the rules to be observed for the safe use of electricity. Just as the monsoon finds the weak spots in a building, it also discovers weaknesses in an electrical installation. The risk of electric shock arises from some faults which occurred, either in the installation or in the appliances in use. The risk arises when any metal case or covering of an electric fitting or appliance comes into contact with conductors owing to the breakdown of the installation, or if the covering of an electric wiring has deteriorated. Dampness increases these risks so that extra precautions should be taken wherever moisture comes into contact with electricity.

The following eight rules, if strictly observed, will ensure safe use of electricity at all times :—

1. Keep Moisture away from Electricity: Do not handle switches or appliances with wet hands. In the bath-room, use insulated switches and enclosed or insulated lighting fittings: do not take portable appliances into the bath-room.

2. Use Flexible Cords with Care: Do not allow cords to kink. Circular, instead of twin twisted, cords for portable appliances will last longer and wear better. Never allow joints to be made in cords. Do not disconnect appliances by pulling on the cord; this loosens the connections and is a frequent source of trouble. Use specially constructed cords for use in damp places and where contact with metal is likely to occur. Do not use a damp cloth for cleaning cords.

3. Do not use long flexible cords as a Substitute for Permanent and Properly installed Wiring: Long lengths of cord if run under carpets or rugs become worn too quickly; if run through doorways, they may be squeeze and the protective covering damaged. Extr plugs can be installed without upsetting th house and the greater convenience will b worth more than the cost of installation.

4. Do not leave Heating Appliances con nected when not in use: Fire may be caused if connected.

5. Switch off when cleaning: There is main switch near the meter which turn electricity off completely throughout th house; use it when you are cleaning lamp and fittings.

6. Do not let children Tamper with Electri cal Appliances, Cords, or Plugs: Any sligh damage is likely to develop serious defects i the system.

7. Do not use faulty Electrical Appliance or Fittings: However small the fault may b it is better and cheaper to have it attended t immediately. Be sure to have electric repairs and maintenance done by a License Electrical Contractor.

8. Monsoon Precautions: An electric instal lation which is safe during dry seasons ma develop leakage and the danger of shocks a soon as monsoon conditions begin. Hav your installation tested by a Licensed Electri cal Contractor at least once a year, at th beginning of the monsoon, to ensure that it i in good condition.

Departmental Bulleti

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The Manager,
"Rationalist", Mysor

SAFETY RULES

II

Press Note:

The following eleven safety rules are issued or the guidance of the public against danger o life and property from electric power lines.

The public are hereby requested to see that ese rules are observed strictly and to transmit them to their un-educated brethern in the ural parts of the State:

Do not touch or rest against poles carrying lectric power lines.

2. Do not use the poles for tying cattle and heep. This may result not only in the death f the animals but also of men attending to hem.

3. Do not pick up electric wires lying on he ground as they may be alive. In such ases, report immediately at the nearest lectric Supply or Police Station.

4. Do not walk under the lines. When ecessary cross them as quickly as possible.

5. Do not rush to rescue a person or animal n contact with electric wire or pole with your ands as this is extremely dangerous to your own life. Stand on dry ground or dry board nd use dry wooden stick to pull the body way from the live wire or pole. Do not use ny metal article for the purpose.

6. Do not rush to extinguish fire under power lines without satisfying yourself that no wires are lying about.

7. Do not allow crops under the power lines to grow within 10 feet of the electric wires.

8. Do not climb trees in the proximity of power lines.

9. Do not try to cut branches of trees overhanging power lines.

10. Do not sit on the tops of bullock carts or on loaded carts crossing electric lines.

11. Do not allow children to throw strings, creepers, etc., across the electric wires or permit them to fly kites in the neighbourhood of electric lines.

"FOOLS"

The lecturer was a well-known Doctor of Laws, and his talk was to be on "Fools". The chairman stood up to introduce him.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he said, "we are now to have a lecture on fools by one"—he paused, and there was loud laughter before he resumed—"of the wisest men in the country."

The lecturer then rose. "Ladies and gentlemen," he said, "I am not half so big a fool as the chairman"—he paused, and again there was loud laughter—"would have you suppose!"

OLD HENS' SAVING

The elderly treasurer of a women's aid society went into a bank to deposit the organisation's funds. She handed the money to a hard-of-hearing cashier with the casual remark that it was "the aid money". The cashier thought she said "egg money".

"Remarkable," he said, "isn't it, how well the old hens are doing these days?"

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The Rationalist.

Monday 4-5-1953

"HISTORY OF MYSORE AND THE YADAVA DYNASTY"

By G. R. JOSYER.

"As the author points out in his very brief preface, elaborate histories of Mysore there are, but they are cluttered up with details or are not easy to read. The author's claim that the present book seeks to present the whole handily and readably has been justified to a substantial degree. For to bring a history from Sri Rama to Pt. Nehru within the compass of 300 odd pages and yet to successfully document the whole more than copiously, is a remarkable achievement.

The "historical" part of the book, as against the "modern", is a thrilling account of Kings and conquests. The thread runs grippingly through the tale, and epochs dovetail into each other with racy ease as one king succeeds another. Moreover this part conclusively proves that even in times too hoary for us—and hence barbaric in our conception, —Mysore, as part of the far flung Bharat, was bustling with artistic and cultural activity and political and social enlightenment, sometimes even beyond our present reach. In fact the author has to be thanked for pointing out that the monumental amount of progress the Yadava kings of Mysore achieved in the cause of their people's happiness can still be an object lesson for our present rulers who s vociferously swear by a Welfare State.

The latter part, which roughly dates wit the advent of the British, is a complicate chronicle, and the account too grows corre pondingly complex. Here the author's lo for documentation unfortunately runs awa with him and what formerly added to th charm and authenticity of the narrative no encumbers it in an ungainly fashion. For th pleasing anecdote and quotations of th former period are now susbtituted by di official communications and long winde speeches.

The whole book shows the author's unde standing of the fact that history is not mere a chronicle of battles won and lost but a story of culture and civilisation, of the spread of education and the emancipation of women. But it was not necessary to recall forgotten speeches and musty documents to trace this evolution. Had he cut out this verbiage, cluttering up the work with unwanted details, he could have still further added to the readability of the work.

The style of the author is pleasingly literary, and where he does not let it submerge under documents and speeches, it successfully maintains the interest of the reader. Despite these structural short-comings, however, the author's transparent erudition has resulted in bringing out a decidedly valued contribution to our historical literature.

The printing is nice and the price moderate."

Review in "Organiser," Delhi.

TAXATION ENQUIRY

The Government of India have appointed a Taxation Enquiry Commission in order to examine the tax system of the country (Central, State and Local) and to make recommendations with regard to the modifications required in the system. In particular, the Commission have to examine the incidence of taxation on different classes of people in different States and to consider the tax system in relation to the objective of reducing economic inequalities. They have also to consider the bearing of the structure and level of income taxation on capital formation and the role of taxation in dealing with inflationary and deflationary situations. Finally, the Commission have to examine the suitability of the tax system as a whole with reference to the resources required for the country's development programme, and to suggest, if necessary, fresh avenues of taxation.

Having regard to the comprehensive nature of the enquiry and the importance of framing the questions on which attention should more particularly be focussed, the Commission would welcome at this stage general statements of views on the issues covered by their terms of reference from individuals and organisations who have made a study of these problems. In addition, they would welcome specific suggestions directed to the enunciation of the issues to which the Commission should especially address themselves. The Commission will later issue a detailed questionnaire intended to elicit public opinion on the various aspects of the matters falling within the terms of reference of the Commission.

The memoranda of replies to this note should be sent to the Secretary, Taxation Enquiry Commission, Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, by the end of May, 1953.

VALUALE DRUGS

Dr. Ulysses Grant Dailey, eminent U.S. Negro surgeon, is now on the last leg of a six-week tour which has taken him into hospitals, medical schools, laboratories, and village clinics at New Delhi, Gwalior, Lucknow, Agra, Jaipur, and Bombay.

He has been serving as a consultant to physicians and surgeons whom he meets in operating rooms, on ward rounds, or in village public health centres. When requested, he has lectured students on recent surgical advances. He also has been meeting medical researchers to hear about India's latest scientific discoveries.

Dr. Dailey reports that he has "gained much valuable knowledge and made many stimulating contacts among Indian medical men. Scientific investigations of ancient Hindu remedies have captured his special interest. He is struck by the possibilities of current research work on Ayurvedic medicine at the Central Crude Research Institute in Lucknow.

"Once these Ayurvedic remedies have been subjected to scientific tests, many of them, including a promising anti-diabetic principle, will prove immensely valuable to the modern medical world," he said.

As an example, he cited the Indian herb popularly known as "snake plant" which is now being used in the U.S., in combination with modern chemicals, to control high blood pressure.

His current trip is Dr. Dailey's second visit to India and part of a larger tour covering Ceylon and Africa. In December 1952, he represented the International and American Colleges of Surgeons at the thirteenth annual conference of Indian surgeons held in Calcutta.

FIRST AID FOR POISON

Each year thousands of children accidentally swallow poison; yet few parents know about the "universal antidote." This simple remedy, which ought to be made up and kept in every medicine chest, consists of:

2 parts pulverized charcoal (pulverized burned toast may be substituted, but if toast is used be sure it is charred to a cinder.)

1 part milk of magnesia.

1 part strong tea.

If your child swallows poison, give at least two tablespoons of the mixture in a little water as quickly as possible.

Why is this remedy effective? If a metal or alkaloid poison is swallowed, the tannic acid in the tea will help neutralize it. If the poison is an acid, the magnesia will help counteract that. And small amounts of charcoal will absorb and hold tremendous quantities of poison.

After giving the antidote and calling your doctor, there are three other things to do. First, find out what the child swallowed; keep the box or bottle so that the doctor can determine the poison quickly. Second, unless the child has swallowed a strong cleanser or some other alkali and has burns round his mouth, make him vomit. The best way to proceed is to give the child a glass of milk with a whole egg broken into it. After he drinks this, induce vomiting by sticking a finger down his throat. Third, give another dose of the universal antidote."

Above all, act quickly. Some poisons act very rapidly.

HER 5 YEAR PLAN

Energetic Lady (to maid): "Here, it is Monday morning and tomorrow is Tuesday and the next day Wednesday; half the week s gone and nothing done!"

ELECTORAL ROLLS

1. The Government of Mysore have direc ed that, for the year 1953, an intensive revision of the electoral rolls should be carried out in all the Assembly Constituencies comprised in the Parliamentary Constituency of Kolar, the seven Assembly Constituencies included in the City of Bangalore, the Assembly Constituencies of Mysore North and South and Kolar Gold fields, and the City of Davangere and all municipal areas in the State. The electoral rolls of these areas will be prepared by regular house to house visits and by a detailed enquiry in order to ensure that all persons qualified to vote are brought on the electoral roll. The fact of preparation of the rolls will be announced by beat of drums three days before the house-to-house enquiry is taken up.

2. In the remaining areas of the State, the revision of the electoral roll will proceed on the basis of the existing rolls, and will consist of a preparation of a list of amendments worked out by reference to the National Register and the records of the deaths and by such enquiries as may be necessary.

3. Every citizen o' India, who is not subject to any disqualification and who has attained the age of 21 on the 1st of March 1953, is qualified to be a voter in the State.

4. The rolls will be published preliminarily on 7th July 1953 and finally on 30th September, 1953.

HE MUST ASK DESHMUKH

When Sam was asked how he budgeted his income, he replied: "Oh, about 40 per cent for food, 30 per cent. for rent, 30 per cent for clothing, and 20 per cent, for amusemen and incidentals."

"But that makes 120 per cent?"

"Don't I know it!" agreed Sam with groan.

The I. A. S. R.

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egistered No. M. 4359.

THE RATIONALIST

A Weekly

for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest, in the economic, commercial, and literary fields.

roprietor & Editor: G. k. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S. Asst. Editor: G. S. JOSYER, M.A.

OL XIII No. 34] Monday 11—5—1953 [PRICE 0—1—6.

"Politics, Philosophy, & Phantasy"

G. R. JOSYER, M.A. HONS., F.R.E.S.

MEMBER, ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, GT. BRN., HON. MEMBER AND MEDALIST, INSTITUT HISTORIQUE ET HERALDIQUE DE FRANCE. FELLOW, MYSORE UNIVERSITY 1928-29. EDITOR: YAJURVEDA II VOLS. & RIGVEDA PADA; EDITOR "RATIONALIST."

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WIFEHOOD IN U. S. A.

The wife arises between 6-30 and 7 a.m. to cook breakfast for her husband and children. At about 8 O'clock the children go to school, usually by means of the publicly provided school bus. The husband goes to work in his office or factory, either by bus, train or tram, or by driving his own car.

The wife spends the mornings doing her housework. She does all the house cleaning, and acts as the family dhobi, usually with the aid of an electric washing machine. She also goes to market to do her shopping for food.

In the afternoon, many women do community welfare work through church, the local Red Cross chapter, or in the town hospital or clinic. They also may attend a Parent-Teacher or Women's Club meeting or help run Girl Scout (Guide) or Boy Scout troops. Sometimes the ladies, if they are finished with their housework, meet together for tea and games of cards in the home of one of them.

School closes about 3 p.m. The children have a light snack at home, then play games outdoors or attend Scout meetings.

At about 6-30 or 7 p.m. the husband comes home from work, mother prepares dinner, and the whole family gathers round the dining table together.

After dinner mother and children and often the husband too wash the dishes. Then they listen to the radio or watch television. Eventually, the children settle down to their school lessons. Mother and father talk over family problems and plans together or read, or work at their special hobbies, such as knitting, woodworking. etc.

At least one night a week the husband and wife may go to a social gathering at a friend's house or at their church or invite friends for a sociable evening in their own home. About once a month the husband attend a Rotary or men's club meeting either lunch time or in the evening.

* * *

Domestic help is extremely scarce in Ame rica. With rising wage levels, industries ar attracting many people to work in their office and factories. Also, vocational education i so widespread in the U.S. today that man young men and women learn trades whic command larger salaries than work as servant.

Furthermore, since colonial times it ha been traditional for most American women t do their own work. Housework is made easie for them by many electrical appliances, suc as washing machines and vacuum cleane (automatic sweepers). These help take th place of servants. They have not led to un employment because there is a great deman for workers to make the household appliance in factories.

There still are a few domestic servant however. They receive wages of about Rs. 2 per day and higher.

"THE RATIONALIST."

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OOD FINES FOR TRAFFIC OFFENCE

Judge Sperling, of New Orleans, recently d a spell in hospital, and during his stay ere happened to note the difficulty of obtain- g the right type of blood for a transfusion one of the patients, who almost died before "match" could be found. The judge ought the matter over, and acted. Any affic law violators who appear before him ow are given an option—either paying their es in cash or making a donation of blood. lost of the offenders give blood !

STUPID WASTE

Despite a world food shortage, Britain is ill guilty of wasting potential foodstuffs. he average annual waste of apples amounts o 50,000 tons, writes an Englishman.

This means about 7,000,000 gallons of pure, nfermented apple juice with a content of ,500 tons of natural sugar. Byproducts are ,000 tons of pomace with a high pectin value -ironically enough, we actually import pectin rom dollar countries—and about 1,500 tons f dried pomace for animals' food !

BEST FRIENDS

In Chicago recently a bride and bride- groom were escorted to the altar by their closest friends—their guide dogs !

The young couple were blind.

The bride's dog wore a white satin harness d a pink carnation in her collar. The bride- room's dog sported a black satin harness and pink carnation.

And when Mr. and Mrs. Paul Neukon left r their honeymoon their four-footed friends ined them.

RECOVERED ?

The police of Pittsburgh (U.S.A.) were notified that they had a stolen car to add to their list of missing vehicles.

The police machine for recovering stolen cars was set in motion; eight days later they returned it to the owner—minus one engine, five wheels, five tyres, three brake drums, one battery, two tail lights, and two floor mats that the thieves had removed !

BEES VERSUS ANTS

Story of a strange battle between insects comes to us from Nyeri, Kenya, where bees invaded the inner and outer walls of an old house and established a thriving hive. One day recently a large number of ants "on safari" arrived and invaded the hive, hungry for the large amount of honey in it. The angry bees joined battle with the ants at dusk, and as the ants sent reinforcements the bees came out to meet them.

All night long the battle raged, while the worried owner of the house, wearing a gas mask to protect his face, watched and listened. At times the grass was black with insects as the two sides struggled for supremacy. The house owner thought at first that the ants would win, but he was wrong. When day- light came the lawns were littered with the bodies of hundreds of thousands of ants. If any had escaped alive, they had vanished ! And the victorious bees were back in their hive with their honey safe.

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The Manager,
"Rationalist", Mysore.

The Rationalist.

Monday 11-5-1953

HINDUISM

"Hinduism has fatally suffered by reason of absence of any attack on it. Indifference is a greater enemy than any external enemy. Now that there has been an attack on religion for the first time in the South, there is a great prospect of religious revival here," observed Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Chief Minister, speaking at the Sri Veda Sabha, at Madras.

"Mr. Sri Prakasa, Governor, expressed surprise that the very people who had helped to preserve our ancient thought and literature should have among them some folk who were inimical to the very foundations of that faith that upheld them through all the darkness they had to pass through.

Mr. Sri Prakasa said Sanskrit learning had survived in the South in the manner in which it had not been able to survive in the North because of innumerable clashes and conflicts of civilisations and cultures.

The Governor said that great Sanskrit pandits in the North had come from the South and were holding aloft the torch of learning and such persons still held the name of Dravid. It was surprising that there should be some people in the South who hoped for the eradication of this literature. "I do hope that wise men will see to it that this movement is eliminated so that all parts of the country go together and our ancient heritage could be preserved and on the basis of that, we may be able to build a great future."

The function commenced with prayer by children which was followed by recitations from Sri Vishnu Sahasranamam, Upanishad and Arunam.

An address of welcome was then presented. Mr. V. V. Srinivasa Iyengar who welcomed the Governor and the Chief Minister, expressed his firm belief that Sanskrit would come to its own soon.

Mr. A. S. P. Iyer exhorted everyone to see to it that Vedas were spread all over the country.

Mr. K. S. Ramaswamy Sastrigal delivered an address on the "Greatness of Vedas."

Pandit Viswanatha Sastri garlanded the Governor, the Chief Minister and other guests.

Sri Rajaji complimented the children who had recited slokas from the scriptures accurately. When he got an invitation, Rajaji said, he was 'imagining the inappropriateness' of the function being organised at the Museum Theatre. "I thought that the temple mandap would have been more appropriate or at least some hall without any particular objective attached to it." He wondered whether the organisers wanted to "present this as an item in the Museum or as an item in the histrionic art for which the theatre is intended." But after coming to the Hall, he felt there was some appropriateness. This Museum contained 'wonderful things' and it was well that "this great old heritage of ours—wonderful and precious—should find an auditorium in this part of the Museum. You have not listened to anything ancient and beautiful till today in this Museum. You have heard a body of sounds that was made so long ago—older, more ancient than any of the things you have in other parts of the structure, and that not put in brass or mud or wood, but kept merely in sounds which you cannot see or touch, but only hear. It is a wonderful article fit for any Museum." The Sabha had done well to organise the function at the Museum theatre. "Some good and appropriate accidents occur in this world now and then!

Rajaji felt that the mikes were out of place (At the request of Rajaji, the mike was

noved at the time of recitation from the ;iptures.) For their own voices, the mikes ;re needed, but for the old and ancient, ;red material presented to them these mikes ;re not required.

Rajaji said that the children "do not under- ınd the meaning of what they said. Even ough we think we understand the meaning something, we really do not understand it. 'e may be able to get the meaning from the ındits, but yet, I feel, I do not understand em any more than the children who recited em."

Rajaji observed that the children repeated much faultlessly and without understand- g their import. How did they manage it? e asked. "What is this mechanism that ıables the human beings to remember things hich they cannot understand—mere sounds sequences. It is remarkable. It deserves to e put in the Museum. It only shows that e do not know our own capacity. The lesson ıday is that we imagine we know a great deal. 'here is much more to be learnt.

Rajaji said that modern scientists would tell ıem that the son inherited his father's capa- ity willy nilly. "When I reached the age of 0, I suddenly discovered in myself the strain f voice or movement or thought or gesture hich I saw when my father was exactly 70. never intended it to be. But it comes to me utomatically without my knowing it or orga- ising it in my mind at all". This capacity o inherit existed in India, in each one of hem. "Do we not speak the truth as our orefathers did, without knowing it? Do we ot act generously against our own intentions? his automatic heredity derives from the Vedas, Puranas and scriptures. It is called utomatic culture—a pattern of behaviour which people retain in spite of themselves."

Referring to the Governor's exhortation that they should not be content with merely pointing out the precious character of their possession, but should follow the scriptures. Rajaji said that visitors from abroad expressed "admiration for their scriptures and temples saying great people are these Indians who made these things." However, when they lived amongst them, they found that 'we are a wholly different people.'

Rajaji said that the governor had often asked him as to what this quarrel between Aryans and Dravidians was, and why the Dravidians 'disliked' Sanskrit culture.

"Quarrel in the South," Rajaji remarked, "is difficult for good men to understand." Although, I have never been able to explain it to him, I understand it. I know how it started and how it will end also. But he (Governor) is too good to understand it. If Mr. Sri Prakasa wonders why we have not had more institutions to encourage the study of Sanskrit here, why we have no institutions to encourage Vedic learning, why we do not spend more public money on things of this kind, the answer is that there are certain phenomena in the South which are un-under- standable by ordinary people."

"All these quarrels," Rajaji continued, "will end, because every stupid thing must end. It is only truth that lives for all time. These quarrels, based on errors, are like weeds growing on paddy fields which, in course of time, will get weeded out."

There was an explanation for these quarrels, Rajaji observed. To put it 'whimsically', they might call it 'historical.' The fact was that some people began to teach what they called history and write some story which they called history, in which they said that the Aryans came from somewhere else through the Khyber and other Passes. "Look at the difficulty of our ancestors. They had to come through these passes and drive the Dravidians to the South. The history that the children of our country were made to read was simple but incorrect. History teaches us that the Aryans invaded the country with arms and drove the

Dravidians more and more to the South—a notion that the Aryans were very strong and that the Dravidians were very weak. It is a wrong notion."

Rajaji said he did not understand how the "protagonists" of this quarrel imagined that the Dravidians were weak. According to them, the North was occupied by the Aryans and the Dravidians were concentrated in the South. A few Aryans came and mixed up here. They were Aryans and the rest were Dravidians. So they arrived at the conclusion that they must carry on the battle. This was the 'historical cause' of this quarrel.

"False and cheap history has been the bane of social and political life in the South."

Narrating another 'story' circulated as the cause of quarrels in the South, Rajaji said that in the north Muslim invasion 'devastated' the country and Sanskrit learning was lost there. In the South, it did not happen and great Sanskrit pandits and scholars flourished because they were not disturbed by foreign invasion. "This story, I am afraid, is also false." All these invasions—even Muslim invasions—soon settled down to a synthesis of culture; peaceful synthesis of culture began since emperors began to rule without the aid of arms from Delhi or Lahore, by the strength of moral power and by reason of justice. Cultures began to synthesise and this synthesis was going on for a long period. "You do not see in the North what you have in the South. There is a synthesis there between the Moslem and Hindu cultures." If they believed in the scriptnres, they would realise that it was the great omnipotent power that made this synthesis. "Why should we be angry about it? It is a thing made by God himself."

Whereas in the North, armies came through hills and passes in early periods of history, in the South 'we gave first addmission to foreign invaders over the seas and over the coasts. French, Portugese, Dutch and English invaders found Madras and Calicut welcome places. British rule was established in Madras earlier than anywhere else in India. They brought Christian literature and Christian manners. Christianity had found a more prominent place in the South than anywhere else in India. "It is again the great Sutradhara that has done it. We find here a synthesis which is different from the synthesis in the North."

Rajaji said, "when anything is attacked, it grows stronger. Resistance gives it increasing strength. So Hinduism on the whole retains greater strength in the North than in the South where there was no attack on it. In the South, since no one attacked Hinduism, we began to be indifferent to our own religion. Although the Hindu scriptures might be understood here, they have fatally suffered by reason of the absence of attack on them. We have gradually allowed indifference to envelop our culture and that is why we find the difference between thought and speech and action and speech. We have great veneration for words and little veneration for substance."

Rajaji said that various movements for the revival of Hinduism had come from the North. Stressing that devotional scriptures were old, ancient and precious, Rajaji hoped that "there will be an attack on religion for the first time in the South.

The attack will develop your circulation and nerve power against it and make you grow stronger. It is not attack of a different religion, but of non-religion and anti-religion. Therefore there is future for us Hindus in the South."

VIVIDHA MATHAGALA CHARITRIKA VIMARSHE MATHU SAMANVAYA"

"The International Academy of Sanskrit Research are doing useful work in publishing the original Sanskrit literature in the Kannada language. They have also an idea to publish scientific books in English, in order to make the foreigners understand our ancient knowledge. Alaya Nityarchana Padhathi" and this book are the first two publications of the Academy, translated and written in Kannada language.

The joint authors of this book, K. P. Ramanathaiya and H. Narayana Rao, are well known for their scholarship in Sanskrit and Kannada, and so the treatment in their hands has never suffered anywhere. The authors in this book have dealt with the different religions of the world, before and after the birth of Buddhism in India.

The first part deals the historicalwith background of Upanishadic religion, Jainism, Bhagavatha religion, Shaivism, and Buddhism. The origin, growth and development of these religions have been lucidly described.

The second part also comprises the various new religions, that sprouted after Buddhism, including Islamic religion and Christianity. The authors have taken all the good points in these religions and have tried to give out 'One Religion' for the development of humanity. They have shown ways and means of creative transformations of these religions into one whole religion, with modifications and adjustments. In these days of "One world" idea, the authors' idea of "One Religion" is a happy and welcome idea. Students of comparative religion and philosophy ought to read this most useful and valuable book with benefit."

Indian Express

"ವಿವಿಧ ಮತಗಳ ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮನ್ವಯ"

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರಾಮನಾಥಯ್ಯ, ಎಂ.ಎ., ಐ.ಎ.ಎಸ್., ಫುಡ್ ಕಮಿಷನರ್.

ಮತ್ತು

ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್. ನಾರಾಯಣರಾವ್, ಬಿ.ಎ., ರಿ. ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ಕಮಿಷನರ್. ಇವರಿಂದ

ಒಂದನೆಯ ಭಾಗ

ಹಿಂದೂಮತ (ಒಂದನೆಯ ಭಾಗ) (ಬೌದ್ಧ ಮತಕ್ಕೆ ಹಿಂದಿನದು)

ಕ್ರಿ. ಪೂ. ೧೫೦೦ಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ, ಕ್ರಿ. ಪೂ. ೧೫೦೦—೬೦೦ ವೇದೋಪನಿಷತ್ತುಗಳ ಕಾಲ. ಕ್ರಿ. ಪೂ. ೬೦೦—ಕ್ರಿ. ಶ. ೩೦೦ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳ ಕಾಲ, ಜೈನಮತ, ಭಾಗವತ ಮತ, ಶೈವಮತ, ಬೌದ್ಧಮತ.

ಹಿಂದೂಮತ (ಎರಡನೆಯ ಭಾಗ) (ಬೌದ್ಧಮತದ ತರುವಾಯ)

ದರ್ಶನಗಳು, ಕ್ರಿ. ಶ. ೩೦೦ ರಿಂದ ಮುಸ್ಲಿಮರು ಬರುವವರೆಗೆ, ಅದ್ವೈತಮತ, ತಮಿಳು ನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶೈವಮತ, ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟಾದ್ವೈತ ಮತ, ಇತರ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು, ಮುಸ್ಲಿಮರ ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯದ ಕಾಲ, ವೀರಶೈವಮತ, ನಿಂಬಾರ್ಕಮತ, ದ್ವೈತಮತ. ರಾಮಾನಂದರ ಪಂಥ, ವಲ್ಲಭಾಚಾರ್ಯರ ಪಂಥ, ಚೈತನ್ಯ ಪಂಥ, ಸಿಖ್ ಮತ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ದೇಶದ ಭಕ್ತಿಪಂಥಗಳು, ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕ್ರೈಸ್ತಮತ, ಇಸ್ಲಾಂಮತ.

ಎರಡನೆಯ ಭಾಗ

ವಿವಿಧ ಮತಗಳ ಸಮನ್ವಯದ ಯೋಜನೆ; ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೃಷ್ಟ್ಯುತ್ಪತ್ತಿಕ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯ ಪಾತ್ರ.

ಮತಗಳ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯಿಂದ ತಿಳಿದುಬರುವ ಪಾಠಗಳು. ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ನೆಲಗಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಮತಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸಿ ಸರ್ವಸನ್ಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇರುವ ಅವಕಾಶ. ಸೃಷ್ಟ್ಯುತ್ಪತ್ತಿಕ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯ ಸಂಕ್ಷೇಪ ವಿವರಣೆ. ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯ ತತ್ತ್ವದ ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಮತರಚನೆಯ ಮೈಕಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಬೇಕಾದ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು. ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೋದನ ಪರತೆ. ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳು ಮುಖ್ಯವಲ್ಲ, ಆವಶ್ಯಕವೂ ಅಲ್ಲ. ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ನೆಲಗಟ್ಟಿನ ಮತಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಮತಗ್ರಂಥಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆಯುವ ಪುಷ್ಟಿ. ಪರಿಸಮಾಪನ.

ದೇವರಾಜ ಬಹದೂರ್ ಪ್ರೈಸ್ ಗ್ರಂಥ

ಕಾರೊನೇಷನ್ ಪ್ರೆಸ್, ಮೈಸೂರು. ರೂ. ೬—೦—೦.

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A Weekly

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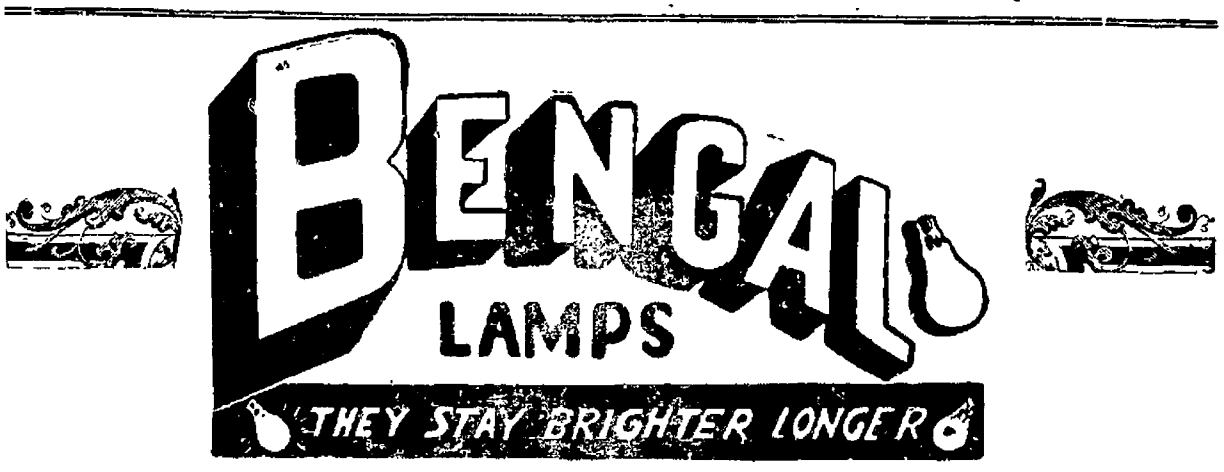
Proprietor & Editor: G. k. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S. Asst. Editor: G. S. JOSYER, M.A.

VOL XIII No. 35] Monday 18—5—1953 [PRICE 0—1—6.



"Politics, Philosophy, & Phantasy"

G. R. JOSYER, M.A. HONS., F.R.E.S.

MEMBER, ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, GT. BRN., HON. MEMBER AND MEDALIST, INSTITUT HISTORIQUE ET HERALDIQUE DE FRANCE, FELLOW, MYSORE UNIVERSITY 1928-29, (OTTO) VAJURVEDA II VOLS. & RIGVEDA PADA; EDITOR "RATIONALIST.

"Looking at one page I thought it must be a man of 70 to possess all that wisdom; looking at another I told myself that virile vigour of expression shows him to be a man at the prime of life; and looking at still another I thought that only a boy of twenty-one could be so absolutely sure about anything! Which is right? Why don't authors put their pictures in their books so that one might turn to the pages when puzzled?"

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FAMILY LIMITATION

It is a common belief that the first child of a marriage is physically and mentally the best. One theory behind this is that in every youth the physical and mental condition of the parents favour a superior child.

Yet, although there are plenty of famous men and women who were first-born, there are also a large number who came last.

Samuel Wesley was appointed Rector of Epworth some 250 years ago. He married Susannah, youngest daughter of the vicar of St. Giles, Cripplegate, and nineteen children were born to them, eight dying in infancy.

The father was devout, narrow-minded and sometimes cruel. The family was so poor that the over-burdened man was cast into Lincoln Castle for debt.

But out of this union came two famous sons —the fifteenth and the eighteenth, respectively, John and Charles.

The first child of the marriage, Samuel, never achieved the fame of his younger brothers. He became headmaster of Blundell's School, Tiverton. He was a learned man. But it was the younger boys who possessed that indefinable quality we call genius. John was the founder of Methodism; Charles is famed as a hymn-writer. None of the other Wesley children left any mark upon the world.

The factors which go to produce greatness are complex. The child has its biological heritage. But environment, perhaps more than heredity, moulds character and makes the man.

The youngest child of a large family has generally to accept what is left. He has to do without, to yield, to give and take. He is seldom spoiled, for the chances are that his mother is a worn and tired woman, harassed by household cares, his father an ageing man. It may go some way towards explaining the superiority of many a last-born child.

At this point a ghost taps the writer on the shoulder. It is that of Charles Darwin, the world-famous propounder of the law of evolution of the species.

"I agree," says this ghost, "with Sir Francis Galton that education and environment produce only a small effect on the mind and that most of our qualities are innate."

Darwin himself was a ninth child. And when he was at famous Shrewsbury School he was regarded as a dunce! He got bad reports. Nobody saw any promise in him. But he went to Edinburgh University and then to Cambridge. In his case, the boy was not father of the man, for the "dull" boy became one of the most supreme geniuses of all time!

Environment? Or heredity?

Well, the words of our ghost were actually spoken by Darwin. So we know what he thought about it!

Just two hundred years ago a young man opened a small barber's shop in Bolton. As the youngest of a family of fifteen and the son of a working man, the young barber knew a good deal about poverty and hardship. He had had very little education.

For seventeen years this barber, by name Dick Arkwright, cut hair and shaved beards or curled them. But always his mind was on industrial machinery—how it might be made to do the jobs done by the hands of the operatives.

The result was that he invented a spinning-machine, which brought him fame and a knighthood!

It seems queer that the youngest son of a schoolmaster should have written these words: "Of education in the formal sense I received none, neither sympathy nor help in any direction."

That is what the great Thomas Huxley wrote. He was a seventh son. His elder

thers did not achieve any fame: he alone ght his way to the top.

Evidence of inherited ability comes out here, two grandsons of Thomas Huxley were o to achieve fame: Aldous Huxley, the iter, and Professor Julian Huxley, the emi- nt biologist.

Voltaire, the French philosopher, Van rck, the Dutch master painter, and Oliver omwell were all seventh children. Cecil iodes and Horace Walpole were fifth sons.

One could go on quoting many other ex- mples. But, to be honest, one might match y such list with another—of famous first ns!

The question is: is there a scientific prin- ple involved that explains such things?

The eugenists think so. Their argument is at two people with certain physical and ental qualities must produce children in eping with those qualities. That is their st proposition.

But each child is, as it were, an experiment ade by Dame Nature. She takes the latest ements of body and mind in each parent and roduces a new unit, or combination of them. ach such unit differs from the others, but eeps the general character.

The chances that this ideal blending will be chieved at first is less than it is where parents ave large numbers of children To put it nother way: it is the difference between one hy at a coconut and many more tries.

Other reasons will have occurred to the eader. For example, the youngest child may ave to put up with "left-overs" and often et the wrong end of a blow. But it will have een born of a mature woman and will have eceived at her hands in infancy the skilled handling that was absent when the first-born rrived.

There is no physical ground for the belief hat the age of the father materially affects the quality of his children. The capacity of a man to father fine children is not related to his age.

There are cases of fine children being born to very aged fathers, and women who have borne large families are not, unless over- worked, physically ruined thereby. Statistics suggest that the mothers of large families live longer than those of small, and longer far than the average unmarried woman!

Thus for those who are physically and mentally sound, to limit the family to one or two is to forego the chance of becoming the parents of a brilliant child—perhaps of a genius! J. E.

DIAGNOSIS

A Medico looked at a limping boy eight years of age. "Looks like Perth's disease to me," he said to his doctor friend. "Haven't seen a case of it in years. Appears usually between the ages of five and twelve. That mild limp is the first symptom. I'll bet you'll find restrictions or abductions of the hip while the movements of flexion are unharmed and rotation is restricted. Watch the boy. He just sat down, probably the pain from walking."

He called to the boy, "Come here, sonny."

"Just a minute, Doc," answered the boy, "till I get this pebble out of my shoe!"

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Monday 18-5-1953

7 BEST THINGS OF LIFE

ONE VIEW:

HEALTH.—Without it life would be agony.

CHARACTER.—The quality that begets the highest form of bravery, namely, moral courage.

FAITH.—In the goodness of God and of one's fellow-men.

THE "4 FREEDOMS."—Which drive suffering, hunger, oppression and misery from the ace of the earth.

CHARITY.—In thought, word and deed.

HOME.—Where happiness reigns supreme.

FRIENDSHIP.—Or the opportunity to share vith all men the sweets of life.

ANOTHER:

The seven wonders of *my* world in their correct order would be:

1. Perfect health of mind, body, and senses.
2. Sincere and faithful friendship.
3. Love.
4. God's great gift of humour.
5. Steadfastness of purpose and will, especially in regard to religious and moral principles.
6. The ability to see the other chap's point of view, and to offer him a ready sympathy.
7. The ability to give generously both money and help to fulfil another's need.

From these seven a sound life and character would be built. But most of us must be content to have enough courage to *face* life, and sufficient love to sweeten it.

YET ANOTHER:

The seven best things in life?

Most definitely Health comes first, t'will get you anywhere.

And then a Sense of Humour in which everyone can share.

Next comes personality, whether short or fat or tall.

And after that contentment with things both large and small.

Then I think security would be the next best call.

And also Independence when one is up against the wall.

Lastly I think Devilment, before we close the door, as a perfect man or woman must be an awful bore.

MARRIAGE

CHI. SOW. SHAMANTHU, daughter of Sri H. Ananthachar, Superintending Engineer, Mysore, with CHI. R. KRISHNIENGAR, B.SC. son of Sri S. Ramaswamiengar, Yelandur on the 24th inst. at 872 Vanivilas Road, Mysore.

THE VITAMINS

The Press Information Bureau of the overnment of India have issued the follow-g:

We are all aware that vitamins are essential life. And yet the number of people who alise the importance of vitamins in diet and o understand the part each vitamin plays keeping human body in a state of health d fitness is not large.

Take Vitamin A. It has a tremendous job do in our bodies. A normal diet plus extra tamin A. is known to have lengthened the e span. The extra years thus gained are t to be pictured as added to old age. Rather, appears that something like an extra decade n be added at the prime life if the diet is verned by the new knowledge of nutrition. ife becomes longer because it is lived on a gher healthy level throughout.

Long before anybody knew about vitamins, octors used to prescribe cod liver oil to build p strength and resistance, particularly for eople subject to cold, coughs, weak bones id decaying teeth. Today we know that it the Vitamin A and Vitamin D in these fish ils which increase the body's ability to resist ifection—especially infection of the eyes, ars, nose and throat.

It is also found that besides fish oils, fruits ke papayas, apricots, prunes and mangoes re the richest sources of Vitamin A. Good ources of Vitamin A are bananas, milk, elons, dates and oranges. Green and yellow egetables like spinach, turnips, lettuce, car-ots, sweet potatoes and beans are also good ources of Vitamin A. Tomatos contain much f this vitamin. Butter and yolk of eggs are ood sources of Vitamin A, but none of the hite vegetables or fruits. It is not present n white potatoes, white corn, white onions etc.

To a certain extent this vitamin is stored in the body. To get the best results, it needs to be taken in the following quantity daily :-

Infants and children		7000 units.
Adults	...	8000 „
Expectant mothers	...	9000 „

A child starts life with a low Vitamin A reserve. A nursing mother cannot provide the required quantity of Vitamin A to a body as her milk is not normally rich enough to build up the reserve quickly. In addition to mother's milk, each baby should have to begin with 3000 to 7000 units a day.

The units of Vitamin A contained in 4 ozs or quarter pound of various food items are given below :—

Milk 118. Cheese 273. Cod Liver Oil 2000. Meat 1300. Papaya Ripe 2020. Mango Ripe 4200. Mango Green 1860. Dates 600 Green Chillies 454. Cauliflower 330. Coriander (dhania) 1570. Carrots 2000-4000. Spinach (palak) 2600. Cabbage 2000. Amaranth (chowlai ki Bhaji) 14000. Mint (Polina) 2700. Tomato 320.

The first visible signs of a mild Vitamin A deficiency is lowered resistance to infection, dryness of the skin, poor appetite, loss of vigour, diarrhoea, imperfect vision, particularly at night, which is called night-blindness, and various kinds of digestive disturbances

A severe deficiency of Vitamin A may lead to loss of weight, retarded growth in children, defective denture and enamel formation, physical weakness, impaired insulin secretion, improper muscular functions, tendency to kidney and gall stone formation, respiratory tract infection and completely dry cornea, leading to blindness. In extreme cases, it may lead to sterility.

Milk as a regular item of your diet and plenty of yellow and green vegetables and fruits available in the season, also help in making up for the deficiency in Vitamin A.

THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY

Applications for admission to the Intermediate and several Degree courses will be received by the Heads of Institutions as follows:—

a) In respect of all Degree courses; Intermediate and Medical School.	20th June 1953.
b) Last date for receipt of late applications with penalty as per Rules.	1st. July 1953.

1. Applications received after 1st July 1953 will not be considered.

2. Applications must be accompanied by the leaving certificate and other specified certificates as well as a certified statement of marks obtained at the qualifying examination passed, showing the year or years of passing.

3. Copies of Marks Cards and Leaving Certificates, certified by a Gazetted Officer may be attached to the application by students who apply for admission to more than one college. The originals should be produced at the time of joining the college.

4. Candidates coming from a University other than the Mysore University must produce a migration certificate in addition to the above certificates.

5. Forms of application may be had from the heads of Institutions concerned. Every application for admission to a college should be accompanied by a fee of *one rupee* and this will in no case be refunded. Those who want to get the application forms by post must send the requisite postal stamps or a self addressed postal envelope to the Heads of Institutions concerned.

6. Names of selected candidates for admission will be notified on the Notice Boards of the Institutions concerned.

7. Selected candidates should join the Institution immediately after the notification, failing which they will forfeit their seats.

RED-TAPE LANGUAGE

Under Consideration–means–Never heard of it.

Under active Consideration–means–We have a shot at finding the file.

Has received careful consideration–means–A period of inactivity covering time lag.

Have you any remarks–means–Give me some idea of what it is all about.

That project is in the Air–means–Am completely ignorant of the subject.

You will remember–means–You have forgotten, or never knew, because I don't.

Transmitted to you–means–You hold the baby awhile—I'm tired of it.

Concur generally–means–Haven't read the document and don't want to be bound by anything I say.

In conference–means–Gone out; don't know where he is.

Kindly expedite Reply–means–For God's sake try and find the papers.

Passed to Higher Authority–means–Pigeonholed in more sumptuous office.

In Abeyance–means–A state of grace for a disgraceful state.

Appropriate Action–means–Do you know what to do with it?

Giving him the picture–means–Long, confusing and inaccurate statement to a new comer.

HISTORY OF MYSORE
AND THE
YADAVA DYNASTY

BY

G. R. JOSYER, M.A. HONS., F.R.E.S.

AUTHOR

"Sociology,", "Politics, Philosophy, and Phantasy," Etc.

"By far the greater part of the work is concerned with the history of the present ruling ouse of Mysore from its traditional beginning in 1399 till the year 1950 when the present Maharaja was installed as *Rajapramukh* of the newly-created Mysore State of the Indian Jnion. The dynasty, as is well-known, passed through a series of singular vicissitudes hrough the period of its early struggles, its supersession by Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan nd the assumption of administration of the State by the East India Company from 1831 o 1867. Since then, thanks to a succession of able rulers and administrators and their Dewans, the State has made phenomenal advance in educational, economic and (latterly) onstitutional development. Of this long period the author gives a readable and valuable ccount in course of which he does adequate justice to the memory of two of Mysore's ble, but unfortunate sovereigns, *viz.*, Maharani Lakshammanni and Maharaja Mummadi Krishnaraja Wodayar. The value of the book would have been enhanced by the addition of bibliography and a map. Paper, print and the general get up are excellent."

Modern Review, Calcutta.

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THE RATIONALIST

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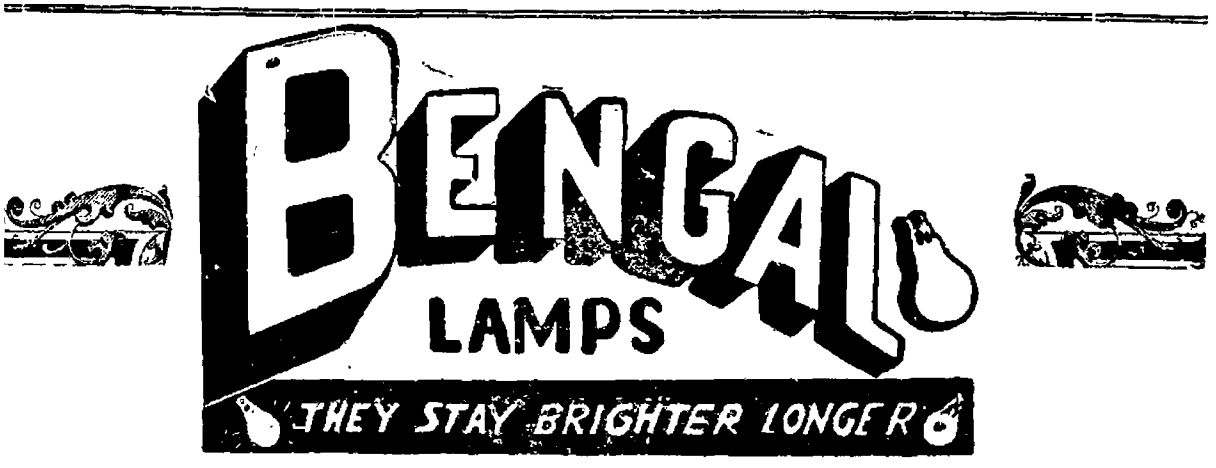
'roprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S. Asst. Editor: G. S. JOSYER, M.A.

'OL XIII No. 36] Monday 25—5—1953 [PRICE 0—1—6.



"Politics, Philosophy, & Phantasy"

G. R. JOSYER, M.A. HONS., F.R.E.S.

MEMBER, ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, GT. BRN., HON; MEMBER AND MEDALIST, INSTITUT HISTORIQUE ET HERALDIQUE DE FRANCE. FELLOW, MYSORE UNIVERSITY 1939-39. EDITOR: YAJURVEDA II VOLS. & RIGVEDA PADA; EDITOR "RATIONALIST".

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TEACHING WORLD-PEACE

Dr. Tsai, research worker at New Orleans, believes he has proved that world peace is possible. In three and a half months he trained a confirmed rat-killing cat to eat food out of the same dish as a rat!

The cat and the rat were kept in the same cage, but separated by a glass partition. Later, the glass partition was replaced by one of wire. Beyond this cage was food, but the door to the cage where the food was could be opened only if the cat and rat co-operated. Two buttons had to be pressed to open this door, one by the cat, the other by the rat.

It took 700 trials in the three and a half months before the cat finally learned that it couldn't get to the food unless it co-operated with the rat. From then onwards both would eat peacefully from the same dish.

In later tests an extra button had to be pressed by the cat to release the rat, but the cat soon learned that he must get the rat free before the latter could press his button to open the food door.

Dr. Tsai claims that these experiments show that natural enemies can live together peacefully once they realize that co-operation pays. The cat, incidentally was specially chosen for its ferocity. Before the experiments began, it had a long record of rat killing. It killed five rats in the laboratory before it learned to co-operate with them

NOVEL PUNISHMENT

The Sialkot police recently arrested three college students under Section 107 I. P. C. for making indecent remarks to some of the girl students coming out of the examination hall. It is stated the police later took these "Romeos" round the main bazars of the city with the sign boards at their back which read: "We passed filthy remarks on girls."

"WE"

A Blonde English chorus girl had made quite a hit in New York. She was asked here, there and everywhere, and one evening found herself at a literary supper party. With a blank smile, she listened to a lot of talk about Aldous Huxley, Somerset Maugham, Bernard Shaw and other well-known authors. Then someone mentioned H. G. Wells, and her face brightened.

"We don't think much of Wells in England," she said, firmly.

"Whom do you mean by 'we'?" asked one of the American guests.

The chorus girl looked at him sweetly. "Mother and I", she said!

UNWORTHY CANDIDATE

A Candidate for county sheriff was soliciting votes in a small town in Oklahama. After giving an attentive Negro a fervent campaign speech, he asked for his support.

"Well, mister, I tell you, you are my second choice," replied the Negro.

The would-be sheriff pondered a moment. Then concluding that he could not easily eliminate the Negro's first choice by maligning the man, he asked cheerfully: "And who's your first choice?"

"Well, Sir, just anybody!"

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TEA

When everyone first began talking about coming off the ration, I went along to see nan who, even when it was only two ounces veek, had all the tea he wanted—and more. ite legally, let me add.

He is Mr. John Davies, chief "taster" to largest tea factory in the world, the 90-e "empire" of J. Lyons & Co., Ltd, at eenford, Middlesex. The department of ich he is head bosits twelve experts who h taste an average of 1,000 cups a day. eir job is to select and blend the most suita-teas of the thousands of varieties grown: d sometimes as many as eighteen different ids go to make the cup that cheers!

What does a taster look for in tea? "Flavour, ngency, quality and strength," says Mr. avies. "And colour, too, because like most ings tea tastes better if it looks good."

The actual tasting is an art that takes years acquire. There are only some 100 specia-ts in the country, and of these, John avies—who's been rolling the stuff round s tongue for fifty years—is the acknowledged yen. "It's more a matter of nose than ste," he says, "a question of bouquet." or that reason, a taster need not pander to s palate. He eats and drinks whatever he tes; but does his best to avoid the com-on cold.

How does anyone take up such a specialized t? "I was rather a duffer at school," says hn Davies, with the suspicion of a twinkle his eye, "and in those days if you weren't ry bright you either went into the Church or into tea." To-day he can tell just by sting, the country and district—of the many undreds—in which a tea is grown!

But, alas, like so many other things, tea's ot what it used to be. And once again we ave the war to blame. When tea became scarce the seven top leaves of any one shoot were picked, instead of, as formerly, three. But it's good to know we are slowly getting back to pre-war standards—and those "woody" bits will soon be a thing of the past.

But what makes John Davies and his team of tasters come to the boil quicker than anything is the way their careful work gets wasted when a pot of tea is made.

Fresh cold water: one spoonful per person and one for the pot (warmed)...are rules that everyone knows. But did you know you should pour in the water *immediately* it boils? Overboiled water loses its air...the tea leaves won't float, they sink to the bottom, and you get that "stewed" effect.

As for the milk-first-or-milk-last controversy, Mr. Davies has this to say: "Always pour the tea on the milk, and you warm it gradually. If you put the milk in last, on to boiling tea, you're bound to scald it and get a rice-pudding flavour."

Mind you, only an expert can tell the difference. The ordinary tea drinker, not having seen the tea poured out, would be unable to say—unless he guessed—whether the milk had gone in first or last.

At sixty-eight, John Davies has long since lost count of how much tea he's tasted. (After fifty years, taking an average of 1,000 sips a day and allowing for high days and holidays, it's something over 12,000,000 cups.) He's still learning things about his art, and he still thinks tea is the finest drink of all. He doesn't taste so many cups these days, a mere 500 daily! But what does he enjoy most when he gets home at night? No, you're wrong!.... it's a nice glass of sherry!

D. B.

The Rationalist.

Monday 25-5-1953

GOD

When Henry Norris Russell, the Princeton stronomer, concluded a lecture on the Milky Way, a woman asked him: "If our world is o little and the universe is so great, can we eally believe that God pays any attention o us?"

"That, madam," replied Dr. Russell, 'depends entirely on how big a God you elieve in!"

THE STATE

"The State has no material resources at all comparable with its citizens, and no hope of perpetuity except the intelligence and integrity of its people." OHIO UNIVERSITY MOTTO.

"Nothing has spread socialist feeling in this country more than the automobiles. They are a picture of the arrogance of wealth with all its independence and carelessness."

WOODROW WILSON in 1906.

"Power, like a desolating pestilence pollutes whatever it touches." SHELLEY.

FORD

"I do nothing because it gives me pleasure."

"If you will study the history of almost any criminal, you will find he is an inveterate cigarette smoker."

"An army or navy is a tool for the protection of misguided, inefficient, destructive Wall-street."

"When a man dies it means that a part has worn out."

"Experience is a hard teacher. She gives the test first and the lesson afterwards."

"Physically all who have passed 40 begin to deteriorate; but mentally some men and women never grow old, no matter how many years they have to their credit. If they maintain a constant interest in the world about them they will actually live longer than those whose curiosity diminishes or decays. I think I can point out the exact moment when a man begins to grow old. It is the moment when, upon self-examination, he finds that his thoughts and reflections in solitude turn more to the past than to the future. If a man's mind is filled with memories and reminiscences instead of anticipation, then he is growing old." W. L. P.

FOREIGN STUDY

Eighty-five thousand students throughout the world went abroad last year to study in universities and other institutions of higher learning, reports the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization.

A Unesco survey of fifty-five countries covering the 1951-52 school year showed that Europe and North America are exactly equal in enrolment of foreign students. Each continent accounted for 38 per cent of the total.

The United States led in foreign enrolment with 30,332 students. Second was France with 8,946 and the United Kingdom was third with 5,856. The British figure is expected to be higher when more complete returns are available.

Other leading countries were Egypt, 4,531; Switzerland, 4,363; the Vatican, 3,273; Mexico, 3,668; Germany, 2,944; Japan, 2,747; Argentina, 2,017; Italy, 1,445; Uruguay 1,192; Spain, 1,160 and Belgium, 1,52.

Unesco authorities stated that these returns cover only an estimated 80 per cent of foreign students in the countries named because not all univesities sent in reports. The survey is to be undertaken again this year.

A SCATHING JUDGMENT

At the Madras High Court today, His rdship Mr. Justice P. N. Ramaswami, nstituted as a Special Bench to dispose of batch of suits and applications arising from sputes regarding the estate of the late Mr. Ramalinga Mudaliar of Bangalore, in what known as "Ramalinga Mudaliar Estates se and Will Case," delivered judgment lding that the properties concerned in the se were the properties of the joint family, in spect of which Mr. Ramalingam had no right disposition by will, says a Madras report ted the 15th inst.

The other point raised in the case was about e Full Bench judgment of the Mysore High ourt, delivered in July, 1949. His Lordship scussed the issues involved, and held that e procedure followed by the Mysore High ourt amounted to a denial of justice, and the dgment was, therefore, vitiated and should held *coram non justice* (before one who is t the proper judge).

The plaintiffs in the main suit were Messrs. Viswanathan, R. Swaminathan and R. maranathan, sons of the late Mr. V. Rama-nga Mudaliar and the defendants were Mr. Syed Abdul Wajid, Mr. S. L. Manoji Rao d R. Narayanaswami Mudaliar, who claimed be Executors of the will of the late Mr. amalinga Mudaliar and two others.

The plaintiffs' case was that they were the ndivided sons of the late Mr. Ramalinga Iudaliar and that they and their father were embers of a joint Hindu family. Mr. Rama-nga Mudaliar died on December 1, 1942 and, n his death, the plaintiffs and the fourth efendant, Mrs. Gajambal Ramalinga Muda-ar became entitled to all the family pro-erties. The properties dealt with by a will ft by Mr. Ramalinga Mudaliar were not lf-acquired. Defendants 1 to 3 had no ght to be in possession of the same and they were bound to deliver possession of all the properties to the plaintiffs and also to render accounts.

The first three defendants (Executors of the will) denied that the properties left by a will by Mr. Ramalinga Mudaliar were properties of a Hindu joint family of which the plaintiffs were or are members They contended that the properties were self-acquired properties of Mr. Ramalinga Mudaliar, and that they were in lawful possession and management under the will in question.

His Lordship, in a judgment covering about 300 pages which he took nearly five hours to deliver, discussed the various transactions in the case, and the nature and manner of the business which Mr. Ramalingam had been carrying on, and held that the movable and immovable properties concerned in the case "are joint family properties belonging to Mr. Ramalinga Mudaliar and the plaintiffs as alleged in the plaint and not the self-acquired properties of Mr. Ramalinga Mudaliar." As such, His Lordship held, Mr. Ramalinga Mudaliar had no right of disposition by a will.

With reference to the probate granted by the Madras High Court, His Lordship observed that the proceedings in this matter before the Privy Council were inconclusive. As such, there was no final judgment and His Lordship held that the probate of the Madras High Court, which was based on the probate granted by the Bangalore Court, would stand revoked. It would also stand revoked for another reason, namely, that the properties were the properties of a joint family.

Another issue involved in the case was the judgment of a Full Bench of the Mysore High Court delivered in July, 1949, in respect of the same estate. The matter was first heard by a Bench of two Judges, who delivered differing judgments and was then decided by a Full Bench consisting of the Chief Justice and two other judges. After discussing this issue in detail His Lordship held that there

as no proper reference to a Full Bench. "In his case", His Lordship observed, "there as been a violation of the provisions of ection 98 of the Civil Procedure Code and ection 15 (3) of the Mysore High Court Act." There was no valid reference to a Full ench at all. Without such reference the Full ench has no jurisdiction to hear the referred ppeal. This violation of procedure is opposed o our notion of substantial justice because it as taken away the valuable right acquired by party by a complete disregard of the pro- edure prescribed by law."

Discussing the composition of the Bench of he Mysore Court which decided the case, Mr. ustice Ramaswami observed that it was no xaggeration to say that two of the learned idges composing the Full Bench were practi- ally hearing appeals from their own judg- ient, and the third judge, Mr. Justice Iallappa, also could not be considered to have ad no knowledge of the controversies in the ase. "That is why, from the beginning, he advocates for the plaintiffs have been bjecting to the composition of the Full Bench nd asking for the constitution of an *ad hoc* ench".

On these two grounds, His Lordship held hat there had been a violation of procedure pposed "to our substantial notions of justice", nd observed that the Full Bench judgment hould be held to be *coram non judice* (before ne who is not the proper judge). His Lord- hip also came to the conclusion that the laintiffs had not been properly heard and so he Full Bench judgment had violated the rinciple of *audi alterum partem* (hear the ther side).

In the end, His Lordship held the pro- erties to be Hindu joint family properties and lisposed of the batch of suits and applications ccordingly.

* * *

This, to some extent, is also a vindication f poor Mr. L. S. Raju's stand. Ed.

IN U. S. A.

The standard of living in U. S. is now higher than it was ever according to the National Industrial Conference Board, a private research organisation.

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That Americans owned television and radio sets, refrigerators and similar accessories worth a total of 16,000 million dollars.

That 70 per cent of all American families had bank accounts or Government bonds. Of these more than half were worth 7,500 dollars net or more, while a sixth had assets totalling 30,000 dollars; fewer than a tenth of all American families had more debts than assets.

That a sixth of all American families owned property other than their own homes.

That 75 per cent of all American families owned insurance.

That ownership of stock ranged from five per cent in the middle income families to more than 33 per cent in upper income families.

The statistics also showed that consumer wealth in the United States totalled nearly 750,000 million dollars—an increase of more than 50 per cent since the end of the Second World War.

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OL XIII No. 37] Monday 1—6—1953 [PRICE 0—1—6.

"Politics, Philosophy, & Phantasy"

G. R. JOSYER, M.A. HONS., F.R.E.S.

MEMBER, ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, GT. BRIT., HON. MEMBER AND MEDALIST, INSTITUT HISTORIQUE ET HERALDIQUE DE FRANCE, FELLOW, MYSORE UNIVERSITY 1938-40. EDITOR: YAJURVEDA II VOLS. & RIGVEDA PADA: EDITOR "RATIONALIST".

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"COCA-COLA"

This is one of the great "success stories" in American history. In the 1880's, when there were only four soda fountains in all Atlanta, a man named J. S. Pemberton conceived the idea of a nickel drink. He worked out the formula, which is secret to this day, and his bookkeeper, S. M. Robinson, named it. He scribbled down "Coca-Cola," and the company's trade-mark still uses the same script. In 1886 the partners spent $46 advertising Coca-Cola and sold twenty five gallons of the syrup. Then, a few years later, Asa G. Candler, an Atlanta druggist, bought out Pemberton and Robinson for a song, and organized the present corporation; he ran it into a property which in the early 1920's, he sold to Earnest Woodruff, then president of the Trust Company of Georgia, for 25 million Dollars. The legend is that Candler thought Woodruff was a fool for paying so much! But when Woodruff, a famously "tight" man, died a few years ago he was worth, according to reliable report, 200 million dollars; he was certainly the richest man in the South! His son, Robert W. Woodruff, is now the chairman of the executive committee. The people who run Coca-Cola are very close knit. Most have known one another all their lives. In Atlanta alone Coca-Cola has made at least a thousand millionaires!.

The present chairman of the board, Harrison Jones, had me to lunch in the central fastness of Coca-Cola. I had half expected to see something like Willow Run. Actually the Coca-Cola building in Atlanta, the heart of the whole vast enterprise over the entire world, is a quite modest structure in a residential district.

Coca-Cola is as international as wheat or taxes. Before World War II, Mr. Jones told me, it existed in seventy-six different nations. the figure today is probably about the same. Its plant in Paris reopened four days after th Germans moved out, and American troop brought it to places as remote as Attu and New Caledonia. Coca-Cola sells when it's 78 below zero in Iceland, and when it's 120 above in Madras; company officials aver that no community has ever been found with saturation point for it, and only twice in history—both times during a period of suga shortage—have American sales been less than those of the year before! There is apparently no region of the earth's surface, no race o people or class of citizens from Boston intellectuals to fuz y-wuzzies in the middle o Africa immune to its arcane charm.

Coca-Cola consists mostly of sugar and water; a small percentage covers all the flavor ing, and of course the formula is closely guarded. What counts, I heard, was the orde of mixing of the compound, and it is freely believed that only one man in Atlanta is in possession of the entire technical secret. On gallon of the mysterious inner "essence" wil flavor five thousand gallons of syrup, which i manufactured in a number of different factories throughout the United States. Of cours Coca-Cola would be a prodigious success nowadays no matter what it contained; you could put almost anything in a Coca-Cola bottle an it would sell, since its vast public acceptanc is based on something beyond mere formula.

At first Coca-Cola was sold only in syrup form, and the drugstores and other dispensers mixed it by the individual drink. As a resul since the flavor depended to an extent on th variety of water used, the quality wasn always uniform. It happened that tw lawyers in Chattanooga missed the taste o genuine Atlanta Coca-Cola many years ag and they went to Candler and suggested th creation of a bottling company. The hug ramifying complexities of what followed ar far beyond the province of this article. Firs there were two small bottling plants, one i

(Continued on page 3.)

YEAST

CHEAP PROTEIN FOOD.

A Government of India Press-note states :

Scientific research in recent years has thrown considerable light on nutrition. The value of eating the right kind of food is now generally accepted. The science of nutrition is a key to health, vigour, well being and the joy of living.

To a healthy body protein is essential. For on protein depend tissue repair and growth, resistance to infection, the bearing and nursing of strong, healthy children and much of the actual living process which goes within the human body.

In India there are not enough protein-rich foods, such as meat, fish, egg and dairy products. Even when available, such foods are expensive. Besides, more than half of the population is vegetarian. That is why this question is of unusual urgency with us.

Fortunately a part of the answer has been found. One of the richest sources of protein and vitamin 'B' is known to every household. It is a little plant known as "Yeast". Small as the blood corpuscles, yeast can be grown by the tons.

The importance of the discovery lies in the fact that yeast can be produced very cheaply. Scientists have proved after experiments that per acre yield of food from yeast is much greater than any food grown on the soil. By using and popularising yeast we cannot only reduce pressure on the soil but also feed ourselves better.

Everybody is familiar with the greenish yellow mould that collects on stale bread or on wet shoes when left overnight. This mould is a kind of vegetation commonly called "fungus". Yeast belongs to this group of vegetation.

Yeast grows most luxuriently on any sugar medium. Waste products of sugar or gur (molasses) production can form an ideal inexpensive yeast producing medium. When India is taking more and more to prohibition, all the closed distillories could be put to function to produce yeast by fermentation process.

Yeasts are of many kinds. Special yeasts can be used for special purposes. Food yeasts are one of these special products. They have different flavours; some high in protein and some extremely high in some of the B. Vitamins.

Food yeasts are taken in many ways. One could mix a table spoonful with water and drink it, or disguise its flavour by mixing it with other food stuffs, more familiar and stronger. The best thing to do is to first taste the yeast and then imagine what foods it would blend with most satisfactorily. It could be easily mixed with tomato juice or other fruit juices. One tablespoon in a six ounce glass is hardly noticeable, and may even add to the flavour of the drink.

Used in cooking, in certain quantities, yeast is scarcely noticeable in soups, stews, meat dishes and dals, vegetables etc. It can also be used in breads, pastries and some sweets. In general, tomatoes, onions, spices, especially peppermint and herbs, cover the flavour.

Food yeast, because of its low cost and easy production, has interesting possibilities of use in institutions and school feeding, as well as in homes. And eventually it might go a long way in contributing to the solution of the food problem facing us today.

(Continued from page 3.)

Chattanooga, one in Atlanta. Today there are 1,056 American bottling plants in 1056 American cities, and bottled Coca-Cola represents about 80 per cent of the total business. Reason : a bottle has mobility. I. G.

The Rationalist.
Monday 1-6-1953

SOLAR HEAT

"People have become increasingly aware of the potential power which reaches the earth from the sun. To what extent is it now possible to make practical use of this power?" Francois Le Lionnais, editor of Unesco Features, answers:

Only a tiny proportion of the heat radiated in all directions by the sun reaches the earth, but this quantity, in human terms, is enormous. It has been calculated, for example, that it is as much as would be produced by burning 50,000 times the amount of coal which is mined each year—or enough in one year to melt a layer of ice 90 feet thick, covering the entire globe!

For thousands of years, men have dreamed of harnessing this power. Plutarch mentioned the problem, and we know it also pre-occupied Archimedes. Modern attempts to utilze solar energy directly began with construction by Buffon in the 18th century of a huge mirror designed to focus the sun's rays on a single point. In the 19th century scientists in many countries—Saussure and Mouchot of France, Melloni of Italy, Tyndall of England, and others—sought practical solutions to the problem. In our own century, stimulated largely by the work of the Americans, Abbot, Fowle and Airich, such efforts have been multiplied.

It is now possibe to report that research has passed beyond the laboratory phase and that we can look forward with confidence to practical industrial use of the sun's heat. The biggest installation in the world for this purpose, supervised by Professor Felix Trombe, is in the little village of Mont Louis in the French Pyrenees. This consists of two large mirrors facing each other.

The first of these is a flat rectangular reflector 42 feet long, mounted on bearings and turned constantly by a motor to follow the sun throughout the day. Rays are reflected from this surface to a parabolic mirror which focusses the light and heat. Prof. Trombe's solar oven has produced temperatures ranging up to 2500°C. (4 564 F), which is comparable to that produced by modern industrial electric ovens. This temperature is sufficient to melt a 100 lb. block of iron in one hour.

This procedure presents enormous advantages. Not only does it produce high temperatures, at no cost in fuel, but it creates these temperatures in the form of pure, radian heat. Other industrial ovens, using coal, oil or electricity result in undesirabls fumes and other combustion products and, in some cases particles from the lining of the oven. Such impurities are sometimes incorporated into the substances being heated, seriously impairing the quality of the finished product.

Professor Trombe is now engaged in production of ultra heat-resistant ceramics. These ceramics, composed of aluminium oxides thorium and zirconium, are expected to play an important part in the construction of atomic piles, in the building of supersonic aircraft, etc.

TELEPHONE DICTION

In pre-Mao China, when the subscriber ıng up the exchange, the operator would ık: "What number does the honourable son f the moon and stars desire?"

"Hohi, six-five-eight."

Silence. Then the exchange would resume: "Will the honourable person graciously forive the inadequacy of the insignificant service ıd permit this humble slave of the wire to ıform him that the never to be sufficiently ensured line is busy?"

SPEECH AND TALK

One of the audience slipped out of the audiorium and stood inhaling the fresh, clear air f the foyer.

"Has the speaker finished his speech yet?" ne of the ushers asked him.

"Yes, he has," sighed the other. "He inished it a few minutes after he'd started, ut he's still talking."

BUSINESS AND GRAND-LARCENY

The garage owner was trying to figure his ncome tax but the arithmetic had him tumped.

"Look, Junior," he said to his college son, "if it costs me fifty-five cents to repair a man's car and I charge him seventeen dollars for it, what percentage of profit do I make?"

"I'm afraid I can't help you, pop," replied the son. "You will have to go to someone who knows the rules of grand larceny for that. The rules of simple percentage won't do."

THE BEST PROFESSION

"What are you going to raise your youngest son, George, to be?" inquired a friend.

"Well," replied George's father, "I made a lawyer of Jim, a doctor of John, a minister of Charles. Tom turned out to be a writer, and Bill became an artist. So I guess I'll bring up George to be a labouring man—I want one of the boys to have a little money of his own."

FONDNESS FOR FLOWERS

A distinguished writer once paid a visit to G. B. Shaw and was surprised to find that there was not even one vase containing flowers.

"I thought you were very fond of flowers," he said.

"I am," returned Shaw shortly. "I'm very fond of children, too. But I don't cut off their heads and stick them in pots!"

DOCTOR'S PROOF

A Doctor was presenting his bill to the executor of the estate of a deceased patient.

"Would you prefer that I have this bill sworn to?" he asked.

"No, that is not necessary," replied the executor. "The mere fact of the death of the deceased is ample proof that you attended him professionally!"

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The Manager,
"Rationalist", Mysore.

ABUSE RECOILS

Spoiled by having inherited a little money, he young man had become bruesque and mpatient with those who cerved him. One :vening, in putting ice in the young fellow's vater glass, a waiter splashed a few drops.

"You are not fit to serve a pig!" snarled he young snob.

"Sorry, sir," replied the waiter, frigidly polite, "but I'm doing my best!"

NICE INFERENCE

"Here are some interesting statistics," remarked hubby, reading from the paper. 'They show that graduates from Yale each have 1·3. children, while Vassar graduates have 1·7 children,"

"There you have it," declared wifey triumphantly. "That proves that women have more children than men."

DOCTOR'S BARGAIN OFFER

A Bony, anaemic-looking woman met a friend on the street.

"Why, Anne!" exclaimed the friend. "How thin and pale you look! I thought you were going to winter in Florida for your health?"

"Well, I was," admitted Anne, "but a doctor friend offered me such a marvellous bargain in operation—just think, a major operation for 150 dollars—that I just could't resist it."

A DOUBLE EXAMPLE

Income tax officials in Washington had a shock the other morning when an envelope from an anonimous source reached them containing 10,000 crisp dollar bills.

They investigated. The bills were traced to the bank which issued them, and shortly afterwards the income-tax men were talking to the sender, a wealthy business man aged about eighty-five.

He was a trifle embarrassed because his identity had been established but soon he was explaining why he had sent the money. When he started business sixty years ago, he said, he kept his own books. And recently he had begun to worry lest he had made some tax errors in his own favour. So he decided to send in the 10,000 dollars.

It sounded an unlikely story. So the income-tax men spent nearly a week going through the man's accounts of sixty years.

What did they find? That, in fact, he had greatly overpaid. His 10,000 dollars were returned to him—with an additional 5,000 dollars!

Who will say after that, that honesty doesn't pay?

* * *

Would this apply to the Tax Dapartments in India? Ed.

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The joint authors of this book, K. P. Ramanathaiya and H. Narayana Rao, are well known for their scholarship in Sanskrit and Kannada, and so the treatment in their hands has never suffered anywhere. The authors in this book have dealt with the different religions of the world, before and after the birth of Buddhism in India.

The first part deals the historicalwith background of Upanishadic religion, Jainism, Bhagavatha religion, Shaivism, and Buddhism. The origin, growth and development of these religions have been lucidly described.

The second part also comprises the various new religions, that sprouted after Buddhism, including Islamic religion and Christianity. The authors have taken all the good points in these religions and have tried to give out 'One Religion' for the development of humanity. They have shown ways and means of creative transformations of these religions into one whole religion, with modifications and adjustments. In these days of "One world" idea, the authors' idea of "One Religion" is a happy and welcome idea. Students of comparative religion and philosophy ought to read this most useful and valuable book with benefit."

Indian Express.

"ವಿವಿಧ ಮತಗಳ ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮನ್ವಯ"

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರಾಮನಾಥಯ್ಯ, ಎಂ.ಎ., ಐ.ಎ.ಎಸ್., ಫುಡ್ ಕಮಿಷನರ್.

ಮತ್ತು

ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್. ನಾರಾಯಣರಾವ್, ಬಿ.ಎ., ರಿ. ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ಕಮಿಷನರ್. ಇವರಿಂದ

ಒಂದನೆಯ ಭಾಗ

ಹಿಂದೂಮತ (೧ನೆಯ ಭಾಗ) (ಬೌದ್ಧ ಮತಕ್ಕೆ ಹಿಂದಿನದು)

ಕ್ರಿ. ಪೂ. ೧೫೦೦ಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ, ಕ್ರಿ. ಪೂ. ೧೫೦೦—೬೦೦ ವೇದೋಪನಿಷತ್ತುಗಳ ಕಾಲ, ಕ್ರಿ. ಪೂ. ೬೦೦—ಕ್ರಿ. ಶ. ೩೦೦ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳ ಕಾಲ, ಜೈನಮತ, ಭಾಗವತ ಮತ, ಶೈವಮತ, ಬೌದ್ಧಮತ.

ಹಿಂದೂಮತ (೨ನೆಯ ಭಾಗ) (ಬೌದ್ಧಮತದ ತರುವಾಯ)

ದರ್ಶನಗಳು, ಕ್ರಿ. ಶ. ೬೦೦ ರಿಂದ ಮುಸ್ಲಿಮರು ಬರುವವರೆಗೆ, ಅದ್ವೈತಮತ, ತಮಿಳು ನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವೈಷ್ಣವಮತ, ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟಾದ್ವೈತ ಮತ, ಇತರ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು, ಮುಸ್ಲಿಮರ ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯದ ಕಾಲ, ನೀಲಶೈವಮತ, ನಿಂಬಾರ್ಕಮತ, ದ್ವೈತಮತ, ರಾಮಾನಂದರ ಪಂಥ, ವಲ್ಲಭಾಚಾರ್ಯರ ಪಂಥ, ಚೈತನ್ಯ ಪಂಥ, ಸಿಖ್ ಮತ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ದೇಶದ ಭಕ್ತಿಪಂಥಗಳು, ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕ್ರೈಸ್ತಮತ, ಇಸ್ಲಾಂಮತ.

ಎರಡನೆಯ ಭಾಗ

ವಿವಿಧ ಮತಗಳ ಸಮನ್ವಯದ ಯೋಜನೆ; ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೃಷ್ಟ್ಯಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯ ಪಾತ್ರ.

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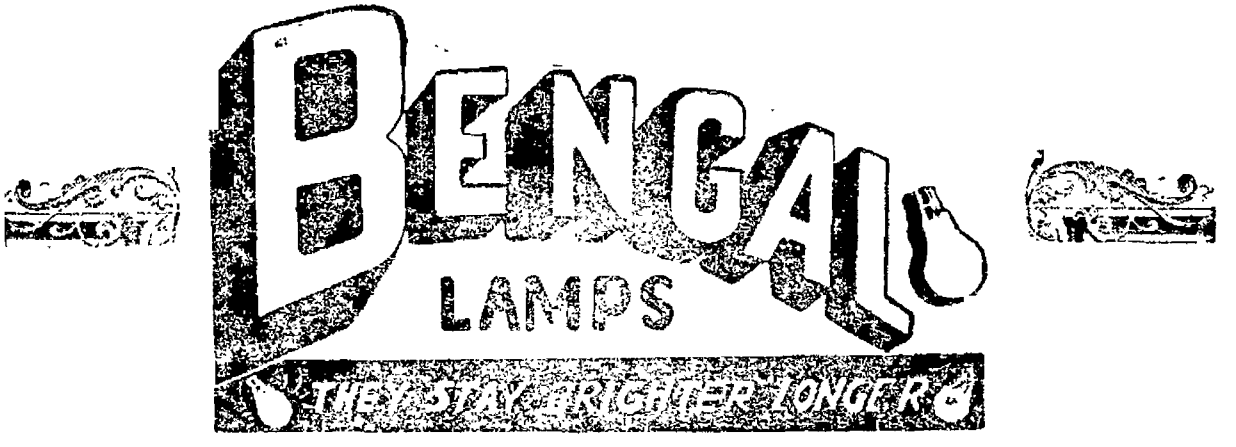
A Weekly

for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest, in the economic, commercial, and literary fields.

Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S. Asst. Editor: G. S. JOSYER, M.A.

Vol XIII No. 38] Monday 8—6—1953 [Price 0—1—6.



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INSTITUT HISTORIQUE ET HERALDIQUE DE FRANCE. FELLOW, MYSORE UNIVERSITY 1975-76.
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"Looking at one page I thought it must be a man of 70 to possess all that wisdom; looking at another I told myself that virile vigour of expression shows him to be a man at the prime of life; and looking at still another I thought that only a boy of twenty-one could be so absolutely sure about anything! Which is right? Why don't authors put their pictures in their books so that one might turn to the pages when puzzled?"

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DEW

A surprise discovery at the Earhart Plant Research Laboratory of the California Institute of Technology (USA) offers startling new hope for the cultivation of food plants in the dry and semi-arid zones of the earth. Every farmer and gardener knows that plants absorb moisture from the soil through their roots and evaporate it from their leaves, (a process known to plant scientists as "transpiration"). But when a plant has wilted from lack of soil moisture this process may be reversed. Dew forming on the leaves is absorbed, fills the stem and the roots, and is even excreted by the roots into the surrounding soil to be held in reserve there until the plant needs it.

This hitherto unsuspected method of absorbing and using water from the cool night air and from the occassional mists that are not uncommon in dry areas was observed in a research, sponsored and partly financed by the Unesco, under the direction of Prof. F. W. Went, Director of the Laboratory.

Five varieties of plants were studied: tomatoes, sugar beets, peas, squash and mint. The value of dew during dry periods or in dry areas was first revealed by the fact that plants recovered from wilting even faster when dew was sprayed on their leaves at night than when the soil was watered. They took in enough water from dew so that they functioned normally during the succeeding day without any watering of the soil. But what, in Dr. Went's own words, was "really exciting and unsuspected" was that the large amounts of water absorbed from dew can be excreted into the soil through the roots and can be stored there without loss by evaporation for use by the plant during the dry day ahead. The amount of water thus put into underground storage by the plant is measured in millimeters even in the case of small plants and occasionally equals the entire weight of the plant itself!

These studies indicate that dew is a major resource of many dry areas and thet the mere choice of those varieties of food plants that are best able to utilize dew may lead to a marked increase of arid-zone vegetation and food production.

PLANETS' SEX

The astronomy class was out on the campus for a night session.

"Oh, professor," said a sweet young wed, pointing upwards, "is that Venus there?"

"No, my dear," replied the professor patiently, "that is Jupiter."

"Oh, professor, what sharp eyes you have," exclaimed the young thing admiringly, "to be able to distinguish sex at that distance!"

JUST THE SAME

He: "I've come to the conclusion that you are marrying me only because I have inherited a fortune from my uncle."

She: "Not at all. It would have been just the same if you'd inherited it from anyone else!"

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GREY

Have you noticed the grey boom, from ountain-pens to armchairs, filing cabinets to ars? 1953's export manufacturers find that, upplies being equal, grey-coloured products 'e outselling the rest. A London shoe shop oubled its sales after replacing a large-atterned wine red carpet with plain grey. An merican airline announces a drop in air sick-ess due to the "smoothness" of grey up-olstery.

In the last two years the craze for grey—ne of the calmest of colours—has swept round ie world. Now a Canadian hospital has iodernized its white operating theatres with rey tiles because they help the patient to elax!

Packaging experts find that an average man, hen asked to guess the comparative size and veight of two identical packets, one in dark lue and the other in grey paper, will usually hink the grey smaller and lighter. He will lso over-estimate a period of time spent in red room, and underestimate it amid grey urroundings.

A catering chain finds fewer complaints in afes where waitresses and sales staff dress in grey uniform rather than the customary black. When a New York restaurant tried grey walls, however, it faced disaster! Milk looked red-dish, salad blue, and meat became an un-palatable grey!

So it's queer about colour. New colour fads develop when too much of one colour creates fatigue and boredom. A French scientist once conducted experiments on the colour prefer-ence of the house-fly. Sensitive photo-electric apparatus was linked with a vast chequer-board of coloured square!

More flies chose to rest on the green square han any other. The rose square was next avourite, with yellow, azure and red follow-ng. Ultramarine was the least popular. Over several weeks the flies did not change the order of preference. Gradually, however, they switched to yellow as first favourite.

TOO MANY FEATHERS

At the end of the first week away from home on a new job the young husband wrote to his wife: "Made foreman—feather in my cap." After the second week he wrote: "Made manager—another feather in my cap." After the third week he wired: "Sacked—send money."

His wife telegraphed back: "Use feathers. Fly home!"

DOMESTIC CHECK UP

There's a story floating round trade union branches in Lancashire about a union official who had a suspicious wife. On one occasion he stayed out all night "on union business."

He said he had missed the last train and had had to stay the night with one of his members—all men.

So his doubting wife found a list of branch members and sent all 250 of them a postcard reading: "Did my husband stay with you last night?"

By return she received 250 replies. They all said: "Yes!"

GOVERNMENTS ALSO

Two modern youngsters were discussing money-boxes.

"I think it's childish to save money that way," little Mary opined.

"I do, too," Annie replied, "and I believe also that it encourages children to become misers."

"And that's not the worst of it," Mary exclaimed. "It turns parents into bank-robbers!"

The Rationalist.

Monday 8-6-1953

THE ENGLISH MONARCHY

A few weeks ago the United States of America installed their topmost warrior as their supreme Ruler. And now England has selected a young house-wife as its Ruling Queen with magnificent rejoicings.

During thousand years England has had a military dictator, Cromwell, only during ten years! For the rest it has stuck to a king or queen, good or bad, able or impotent.

Unlike India, Japan, China, where for millenniums sanctity has been attached to kingship, England has attached no divinity to its kings. It has considered them just men, to be opposed, to be threatened, to be expelled, or even to be beheaded!

King John was made to sign the Magna Charta under duress; king Richard II was deposed; Henry VI was put to death; Richard III was killed in battle; Lady Jane Grey, the 9 days' queen, was executed. Charles I was beheaded, James II was expelled, and Edward VIII was dethroned!

The queen is the sixth sovereign queen of England, Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth I, Queen Mary II, Queen Anne, and Queen Victoria being the others. She is the Queen Elizabeth II of England, and Queen Elizabeth I of Scotland.

She combines three titular crowns, of England, Scotland, and Wales, and half-a-dozen more courtesy queenships of the Commonwealth and Dominion countries.

Over the whole of Europe, except in the coastal states of the west, in all communist lands, over the whole of India, kingship has been given up. Naguib has ended kingship in Egypt. Mossadegh is seeking to lop off its roots and branches in Iran. But England, which has made a round of the clock in democratic experiments, has reverted to monarchy as the best form of administrative set up. It is a matter that the political scientist might ponder over.

Some sayings of Queen Elizabeth's predecessors on the throne show the kind of people they individually were.

King Alfred when called to the throne exclaimed, "O Lord my God, thou hast made thy servant king: and I am but a little child; I know not how to go out or to come in." Henry III had for his motto "Pactum serva", "Keep your word."

Henry VIII was of a different type. "Get my bill passed by tomorrow, or else tomorrow this head of yours will be off", he told a Parliamentary leader when the bill dissolving monasteries was being delayed. On another occasion when the House hesitated in the morning but passed a bill in the afternoon, he remarked "It was well you did, or your heads would have been on Temple Bar!"

Queen Elizabeth I declared, "I have desired to have the obedience of my subjects by love, and not by compulsion." She said of her instructions to the great officers of state, "They are like garments, straight at first putting on, but by and by loose enough."

Addressing his horse which proved unruly, James I declared, "Sirrah, if you be not quiet, I will send you to the 500 kings in the House of Commons: they will quickly tame you!" To a demand of the Commons in 1621, he answered, "I will govern according to the common weal, but not according to the common will."

James II replied, when some one cautioned im about the trial of the Seven Bishops, "I ill lose all, or win all". He lost all!

Charles I told the Long Parliament, "If I ranted your demands, I should be no more han the phantom of a king." He also declared, The peoples' liberties strengthen the king's rerogative. And the king's prerogative is to lefend the people's liberties."

Charles II, when Lord Rochester wrote nd fastened to the king's bed-room door the erse,

"Here lies our sovereign lord the king,
Whose word no man relies on:
He never says a foolish thing,
Nor ever does a wise one",

eplied, "My sayings are my own, my actions re my Ministers'"!

And when told by a man in the pillory that he was being punished for publishing some lampoons on the Ministry, the king exclaimed, "Fool, why didn't he make them on me? Then nothing would have happened to him!"

Gorge II once observed, contrasting between England and Germany, "In this country Ministers are king!"

And George III, When Lord Eldon told him that he had read his speech at the opening of a Parliament very well, remarked, "I am glad of that; for there was nothing in it." And, forced to consent to Catholic emancipation, he declared, "I can quit my palace, and live in a cottage; I can lay my head on a block, and lose my life; but I cannot break my Oath!"

The new queen is the latest in this long picture of English royalty. We may compliment England on having the good sense to continue its Royalty, instead of seeking to end it in a gust of blind rage.

Editor.

BIBLE FACTS

The middle chapter of the scriptures is Psalm 117, and the verse in the middle of the Bible is the eighth of Psalm 118. Ezra 7: 21 contains all the letters of the alphabet; 2 Kings 19 and Isaiah 37 are identical chapters. The longest verse is Esther 8: 9; and the shortest verse is John 11: 35. There are three letters in "Old" and nine in "Testament." Put the three before the nine and you will remember the Old Testament has thirty-nine books. In the case of the New Testament multiply the three by nine and you have twenty-seven books!

FIRE AND BOOKS

Books vanish in most fires, but a recent archæological find in Greece has shown that a fire can actually preserve books.

This fire took place about 3,000 years ago in the Palace of King Nestor. The "books" were clay tablets and were baked so hard by the fire in the palace that their inscriptions have been preserved. The characters represent the first known European writing and have not yet been deciphered by experts.

NOISE

Should the boss have a private office? Tests recently carried out have shown that noise lowers the output of routine workers by about five per cent., but the same amount of noise reduces the efficiency of executive workers by thirty per cent.

Noise distracts, slows thinking, unbalance judgment by creating irritation, say scientists.

PATIENCE

The value of patience was advocated strongly in a statement issued by General Omar N. Bradley, Chairman of the U. S. Armed Forces Day on May 16.

General Bradley made the statement by way of explanation of the United States policy of moving warily in its attempt to resolve the Korean impasse. He said:

"Before my father died, when I was very young, he used to say, 'Be patient, son,' I guess every father has said that to every son many times. It took me many years to understand it. I first learned what he meant when I tried to fish in a hurry. I found that it doesn't work! For a boy to catch a fish with an angle worm, he has to carefully seek out and find the worms. Then he has to bait the hook and patiently wait for a fish to take the lure. He has to be calm and quiet. Most of all, to fish successfully, he has to keep trying.

"An old friend of my father, trying to explain what he meant in later years, used to say that he didn't mean 'sitting' patience, he meant 'working' patience. In other words, whatever your goal, don't sit and wait, but keep working at it. As a nation, we Americans must learn that lesson.

"The patience of free men has been sorely tried. Having done what we considered to be honourable and upright, both with our wartime allies and our present friends, we are hurt—and disillusioned—to find that peace is not ours.

"In our hearts, many of us can't help but repeat the anguished cry of Habakkuk, the prophet: 'O, Lord, how long shall I cry, and Thou wilt not hear? Even cry out unto Thee of violence, and Thou wilt not save?" At such a moment, and in such amood, we need more than ever before the steadying force of patience.

"For the second time—this time with the new President—I have visited our soldiers, sailors and airmen in Korea. They are pledged more deeply than any of us to a dedicated peace. But they do not want to quit, nor to appease the Communist transgression. From them we can learn the lesson: patience is a commodity as important as power. If we are patient, our power won't be misapplied. Also, if we are powerful, we can always afford to be patient.

"If our determination for freedom is as great as the Communist desire for tyranny, we will always rally good men to our better cause.

"Communism as a political system has lasted less than 40 years. The nation, founded on the Christian ideal for every man, has lasted almost 200 years. Christianity itself, with the help of faithful men, has lasted almost 2,000 years!

"There is no chance of failure unless it be through haste. Resourceful patience on our part can help the world pluck security and peace out of the present nettles of danger."

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Mr. and Mrs. E. Davis, of Oklahoma, U.S.A., liked to have friends visit them, and made them welcome. The welcome started on the door-step where a mat spelled out its "Welcome" in capital letters.

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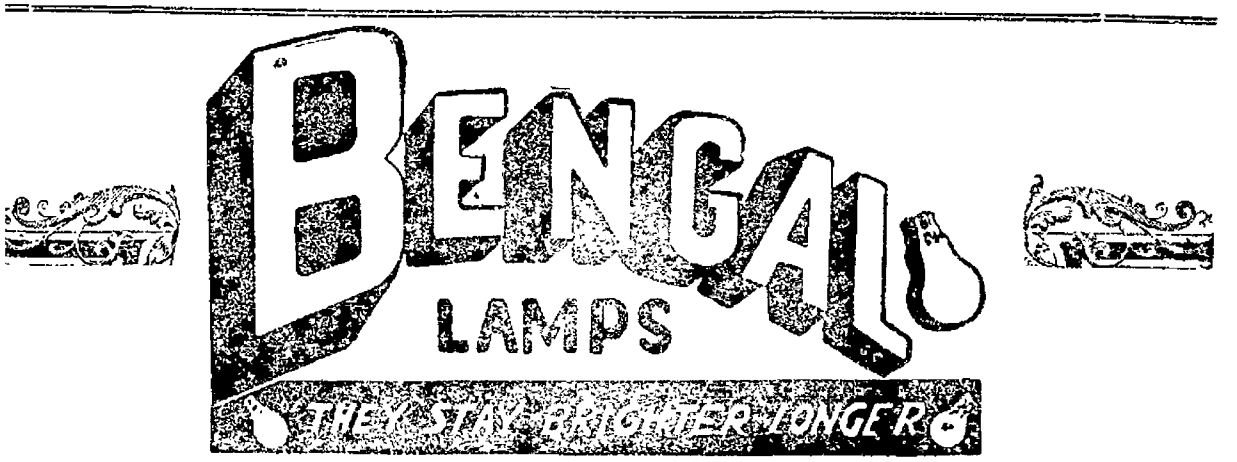
VOL XIII No. 39] Monday 15—6—1953 [PRICE 0—1—6.



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STUDYING ATOMS

Although the first one was in use in 1932 few people, even now, know much about electron microscopes. That first instrument was about as useful as a good magnifying glass, and four more years went by before it was comparable to the ordinary microscope. But the men who believed in this new use of electrons had faith that their invention would one day make possible the examination of things which could not be seen by even the best optical instruments. That those men were right was proved in 1940 when the electron microscope was giving magnifications about 100 times greater than the optical instrument.

It was a famous optician who discovered that there was a theoretical limit to the amount of magnification that optics could give. This man was Ernest Abbe, and it was his theory which set men on the hunt for something better. The work that followed was in the best scientific tradition, for contributions to it were made by men in Germany, the United States, Belgium, France, and Britain. Much of this research was based on the work of the nineteenth century scientist, Sir William Hamilton, who propounded an "Analogy of Dynamics and Optics".

The first electron microscopes were actually built in Germany. They have now been developed in Britain, the United States, and Holland to somewhere near their ultimate limit for magnification, the reason for this being that there is nothing in nature small enough to call for higher magnification.

The electron is becoming one of the most valuable servants of man. It even caters for his amusement through the television set, the heart of which is the cathode ray tube. The "blood" flowing through that heart is a stream of electrons. The cathode tube is also the heart of the electron microscope, which is chiefly cathode ray tube, the rest of its equipmer being accessory to the tube. Electrons a part of every atom. Normally they stick ver tightly to their atomic nucleus, but they ca be tempted to leave it in the right condition Those conditions are provided in the cathod tube, and the electrons stream away from thei nuclei in a narrow beam. This beam is focusse on the specimen by magnetic "lense". Som of the electrons pass right through the speci men, but a good many are stopped by it Those which get through light up the screer and dark patches are left by those which di not. Thus a picture of the specimen is buil up. This is greatly magnified by magnetisr before reaching the screen.

Not only can the beam be made to pas through thin films of some substances; it ca also be made to bounce at an angle from more solid object through which it cannot pass This is called diffraction. By means of it th surface structure of, for instance, metal ca be examined. Another way of doing this is t take a plastic replica of the surface of th metal from which the crystal structure of th surface can be deduced with fair accuracy Although there are difficulties in using th "bounce" method, it was thought to offer bette possibilities. When it was coupled with th "scanning" system used in television, i which the beam of electrons is made to mov rapidly across the screen viewing a tiny pa of the specimen at a time, the prospects seeme even better.

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The Manager,
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Now a new scanning electron microscope is been built at Cambridge University and ems to be a great improvement on earlier odels. It uses a somewhat different method magnifying the electron beam, but has proced some excellent micrographs of aluminum and mild steel. Some of these pictures ive a magnification of 6,000 times. It is id that the results so far obtained are very omising, and that in later models the advanges of the new system will be even more onounced.

In the meantime, electron microscopy has come a standard method of examining a umber of objects very minutely. In the dinary way instruments are built for a ecial purpose, but new types, now being roduced, are meant to have more general pplication. For example, there is a model roduced by a United Kingdom firm which called a "routine" model. It is supplementary to an earlier model by the same firm hich has a magnification of between 3,000 nd 100,000 times, but costs, something over 4,000. The new model magnifies from 1,500 o 10,000 times, and costs about half the price f the larger type. Already one of these new nstruments is in use at Cambridge University hich also has some of the earlier models.

Although it is unlikely that future developments of electron microscopes will give very much higher magnifications than the 200,000 which can now be achieved, there is a large ield for development in the uses to which they an be put. The Cambridge experiments show the way for the study of metals, but much can be done to increase the uses of these instruments in medicine in particular. In physics, too, the power of electron microscopes will be of immense value, especially in nucleonics.

NOBEL'S ACCIDENT

A Garage proprietor in New York State needed an extra water supply to help in his "servicing" campaign. Not wishing to call in the local authorities to lay pipes, he decided to employ the services of a water diviner. This worthy brandished his hazel twig and started the search. He hadn't roamed far when the twig "kicked." Acting upon his instructions diggers soon found water, a constant and gratifying flow of it.

Twenty-five villagers were able to get water from their taps the next day after a gang of workmen had repaired the hole enthusiastically picked in a six-inch main by the diggers!

* * *

You can run into debt, but from there on you have to crawl.

RAIL TRAVELLING

The vast majority of railway travellers, apart from occasionally assisting the engine to let off steam, suffer no adverse disorders to their systems.

Yet all sorts of dire consequences as a result of travelling by the first steam locomotives were predicted by the medical men of that period. They said that riding in the carriages would cause damage to the brain tissue, resulting in a form of delirium-tremens, while merely watching would bring serious mental injury.

A French historian even went so far as to state that travelling by train would inevitably mean poor digestion, St. Vitus' dance and epileptic fits!

The Rationalist.

Monday 15-6-1953

REPREHENSIBLE

Complaints are multiplying about the proselytising tendencies of Christian missions, and missionary-run educational and medical institutions which are continuing to enjoy the hospitality of this country. We have heard it said that the murdered Head Mistress of the Bishop Cotton Girls' School at Bangalore was a virulent Christian converter. We have heard that in the Mt. Carmel College in this City a Hindu lady teacher, M. A., was dismissed for not becoming a convert to Christianity. It is a constant tale that Hindu girls who attend Mission Girls' Schools are being sought to be un-Hinduised at every opportunity.

We do not know that there is any Christian in India, original or converted, white or black, who can be held up as an example of Christian learning, Christian piety, or Christian goodness. Hundred years of British rule and English education in India have deadened every religious instinct in the country, and Christians in India are now as depraved as the followers of any other religion. Therefore it is a social offence for them to coerce others into becoming converts into their religion.

Only lately the campaign of Muslims to effect forcible conversion resulted in carnage, and caused the death of the most respected personage of the 20th century. Do the Christians in India seek to repeat that history? Do they think they are in the Middle Ages? Or is this still the 19th century with the ready backing of British bayonets?

If Christians do not know that Christianity has nothing to give to Hindus in the matter of the greatness of saints or grandeur of teachings, they are not only bigoted but also benighted. And in seeking to spread their Christianity they are seeking to spread only their ignorance and bigotry.

Hindus have a religion which gives them all the enlightenment, all the solace that a religion should give to men and women. What other religions seek to give is only a reflection of what Hinduism has been teaching for ages before those religions, Buddhism, Christianity, or Mahommadanism, came into being. A Hindu who becomes a convert to another parvenu religion is a blithering and unmitigated fool. And any Christian who seeks to abduct a Hindu into his religion commits a criminal offence.

Perhaps the proselytising Christians are emboldened by the unsettled and wobbly mentality of the high-placed but religiously ignorant Mr. Pandit Nehru. Perhaps Pandit Mothilal Nehru made a mistake in sending his young son into the strange surroundings of Harrow before he had given him some grounding in the glorious religion of his forefathers. Whatever culture Harrow and Cambridge have given to Pandit Nehru, they have not given him a religious culture. And he chooses to parade his irreligion with all the gusto of a big man.

We are not concerned whether Pandit Nehru is religious or irreligious. If he does not care for Vishnu's heaven in after life, he may find a place in Trisanku's heaven, or Buddha's Nirvana, whatever that may mean. But it is dangerous to the peace of the country if Nehru's ignorant attitude to Hinduism should encourage Christian or other bigots to launch open or covert attacks on Hinduism. And after all, these Christian Missions and their medical and collegiate institutions are run by men and women from the slums of Europe who seek official betterment by coercing

deceiving into conversion the gullible Hindus who come into contact with them.

The pity of it is that even the Ruling Princes and their families have not been immune from this baneful influence. Either from snobbery or the insidious influence of the English political officers they have been putting their own and their children's body and soul in the keeping of these ill-bred and boorish European or anglo-Indian men and Women, so that they became horrible imitations of the dress, manners and morals of these dregs of European society Under their influence, they grow degenerate, denationalised, and carnal.

We respect Christianity as a religion, and wish well to Christians. But we have to denounce those bounders who seek to make us divorce our illustrious religion, the mother of all religions.

The wisdom of the ancients of Europe, even earlier than Christianity, obviously consisted of the wisdom they had derived from Hinduism. Chilo, one of the wise men of Greece, in 550 B.C. taught the maxim "Know Thyself", which the Hindu sages had blazoned to the world long before in the tenet,

आत्मा वा अरे द्रष्टव्यश्श्रोतव्यो मन्तव्यो निदिध्यासितव्यः ॥

"By all that you see, hear, think, and ponder over, you should seek to know thy *Self*."

Does Christianity offer a better definition of God than

यतो वा इमानि भूतानि जायन्ते । येन जातानि जीवन्ति । यत्प्रयन्त्यभिसंविशन्ति । तद्विजिज्ञासस्व । तद्ब्रह्मेति ॥

"That from which all this multifarious universe emanates, from which things that live obtain sustenance while they exist, and into which they return when they die, that is Brahma, the Creator, God."

And can His Holiness the Pope or the Right Reverend the Arch-bishop of Canterbury, give us a prayer more perfect than

पितासि लोकस्य चराचरस्य
त्वमस्य पूज्यश्च गुरुर्गरीयान् ।
न त्वत्समोस्त्यभ्यधिकः कुतोऽन्यो
लोकत्रयेऽप्यप्रतिमप्रभावः ॥
तस्मात्प्रणम्य प्रणिधाय कायं
प्रसादये त्वामहमीशमीड्यम् ।
पितेव पुत्रस्य सखेव सख्युः
प्रियः प्रियायार्हसि देव सोढुम् ॥

"Oh God, Thou art the Father of all beings. They all owe worship to Thee. Thou art the Teacher Supreme. Thou art so incomparably glorious that none in the three worlds equals or surpasses Thee. Therefore I prostrate to Thee, and with supplicant body beseech Thee, Be kind to me like a father to his son, bear with me as a friend does with a friend, and bestow Thy grace on me as a lover bestows love on his beloved."

Is not the Christian "Our Father which art in Heaven," a grand-child of this ?

Editor.

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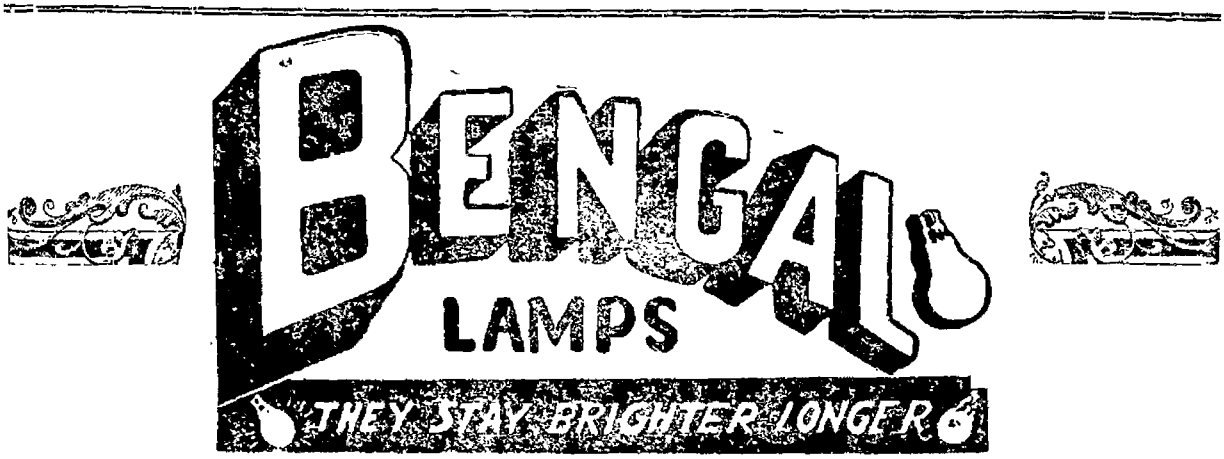
VOL XIII No. 40] Monday 22—6—1953 [PRICE 0—1—6.



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ಯೆಗಳ ಕಾಲ, ಜೈನಮತ, ಭಾಗವತ ಮತ, ಶೈವಮತ, ಬೌದ್ಧಮತ.

ಹಿಂದೂಮತ (೨ನೆಯ ಭಾಗ) (ಬೌದ್ಧಮತದ ತರುವಾಯ)

ದರ್ಶನಗಳು, ಕ್ರಿ. ಶ. ೩೦೦ ರಿಂದ ಮುಸ್ಲಿಮರು ಬರುವವರೆಗೆ, ಅದ್ವೈತಮತ, ತಮಿಳು ನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶೈವಮತ, ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟಾದ್ವೈತ
ಮತ, ಇತರ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು, ಮುಸ್ಲಿಮರ ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯದ ಕಾಲ, ವೀರಶೈವಮತ, ನಿಂಬಾರ್ಕಮತ, ದ್ವೈತಮತ, ರಾಮಾನಂದರ ಪಂಥ
ವಲ್ಲಭಾಚಾರ್ಯರ ಪಂಥ, ಚೈತನ್ಯ ಪಂಥ, ಸಿಖ್ ಮತ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ದೇಶದ ಭಕ್ತಿಪಂಥಗಳು, ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕ್ರೈಸ್ತಮತ
ಇಸ್ಲಾಂಮತ.

ಎರಡನೆಯ ಭಾಗ

ವಿವಿಧ ಮತಗಳ ಸಮನ್ವಯದ ಯೋಜನೆ; ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೃಷ್ಟ್ಯಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯ ಪಾತ್ರ.

ಮತಗಳ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯಿಂದ ತಿಳಿದುಬರುವ ಪಾಠಗಳು. ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ನೆಲಗಟ್ಟಿನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಮತಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸಿ ಸರ್ವಸನ್ಮಾನ್ಯ
ವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇರುವ ಅವಕಾಶ. ಸೃಷ್ಟ್ಯಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯ ಸಂಕ್ಷೇಪ ವಿವರಣೆ. ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯ ತತ್ತ್ವದ ದೆಸೆಯಿಂ
ದಗಿನ ಮತರಚನೆಯ ಸೈಕಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಬೇಕಾದ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು. ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೋದನ ಪರತೆ
ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳು ಮುಖ್ಯವಲ್ಲ, ಆವಶ್ಯಕವೂ ಅಲ್ಲ. ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ನೆಲಗಟ್ಟಿನ ಮತಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾಚೀ
ನಮತಗ್ರಂಥಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆಯುವ ಪುಷ್ಟಿ. ಪರಿಸಮಾಪನ.

ದೇವರಾಜ ಬಹದೂರ್ ಪ್ರೈಸ್ ಗ್ರಂಥ

ಕಾರೊನೇಷನ್ ಪ್ರೆಸ್, ಮೈಸೂರು. ರೂ. ೬—೦—೦

'VIVIDHA MATHAGALA CHARITRIKA VIMARSHE MATHU SAMANVAYA"

"The International Academy of Sanskrit Research are doing useful work in publishing the original Sanskrit literature in the Kannada language. They have also an idea to publish scientific books in English, in order to make the foreigners understand our ancient knowledge. "Alaya Nityarchana Padhathi" and this book are the first two publications of the Academy, translated and written in Kannada language.

The joint authors of this book, K. P. Ramanathaiya and H. Narayana Rao, are well known for their scholarship in Sanskrit and Kannada, and so the treatment in their hands has never suffered anywhere. The authors in this book have dealt with the different religions of the world, before and after the birth of Buddhism in India.

The first part deals the historicalwith back ground of Upanishadic religion, Jainism, Bhagavatha religion, Shaivism, and Buddhism The origin, growth and development of thes religions have been lucidly described.

The second part also comprises the variou new religions, that sprouted after Buddhism including Islamic religion and Christianity The authors have taken all the good points i these religions and have tried to give out 'On Religion' for the development of humanity They have shown ways and means of creativ transformations of these religions into on whole religion, with modifications and adjustments. In these days of "One world" idea, th authors' idea of "One Religion" is a happ and welcome idea. Students of comparativ religion and philosophy ought to read this mo useful and valuable book with benefit."

Indian Expres

DATES

Who does not like sweetmeats? Neverthe- s doctors and dentists tell us that sweet- ats may be harmful to health, as they wly destroy the teeth.

[s there anyihing which can replace them l yet give us the same pleasure and nutrition thout harming our teeth? According to trition experts, the answer is — dates.

Dates are fairly cheap and easily available India. While they grow wild in our ntry, the best dates come from Arabia. It said that an Arab can go for months on a sert track with only dates and milk from his mel for food.

The importance of natural foods in the ily diet cannot be over-emphasised, because tural foods retain the body-building pro- rties so essential to health and even life. ay food, therefore, which can be taken in its iginal form and has not been denatured by a fining process is beneficial to the human stem.

Dates are a fine natural food. They are as mplete as any single unit of food in daily se. Someone has called them "Sunlight in torage". It takes the intense heat of the n to ripen them fully on the trees. The rabs have a saying that "a date palm must ave its head in fire and its feet in water". In ndia also the date-palm usually grows in a andy soil or desert and draws its nutrition rom the depths of the soil.

Dates are a particularly valuable food for oth adults and children because they contain large proportion of natural sugars which equire no effort in digestion and are quickly bsorbed by the system. These contain only predigested, bone-fattening sugar, unlike the sual refined sugars and sweetmeats made rom them.

In addition, dates contain other essential ood elements such as Protein which is neces- ary for tissue building. Dates are very rich in minerals—like iron and calcium,—which enrich the blood, strengthening the bones and the teeth. They also carry other Minerals like magnesium, sodium, Potassium, phospho- rus etc. Dates are a fairly good source of Vitamin A, a very good source of Vitamin B1 and B2 and Vitamin B Complex, but contain very little Vitamin C and D.

All these substances are needed for body- building. An ounce of dates can supply one third more food-iron than an equal quantity of meat, and the iron is of finer quality!

Dates require nothing but the simple addi- tion of milk to constitute a complete diet. A pound of dates and a seer of milk afford nourishment not only sufficient in quantity to supply the needs of the average person for a day but also of the very highest quality.

In addition to its food value, the introduc- tion of dates in a regular diet is a good treat- ment for constipation. The roughage of dates stimulate the sluggish bowels. Gandhiji sustained himself on dates, goat's milk and fruits and remained in the best of health.

While introducing dates as a regular item of food it is necessary to ensure that they come from a good source. Most of the dates sold in the market are mixed with dirt and dust and should be washed thoroughly. Again, dates are generally sold in a loose state and so are exposed to flies and other insects which may leave dangerous germs of disease on them.

Too many dates at a time may not be easy to digest. An excellent practice is to eat a few with a meal and to chew them well.

(*Continued from page 7*)

shake off". Let us finally hope that the valua- ble and well-meaning suggestions of Sri P. Kodanda Rao of the Servants of India Society, put forward in his Dissenting Note in the capacity of a prominent member of the com- mittee for Educational Reform in Mysore will receive earnest and careful consideration at the hands of the Mysore Government, before they pass orders for the implementation of the Educational Reorganization of the Mysore University, as per their Committee's recom mendations."

The Rationalist.

Monday 22-6-1953

MIND POWER

Since man is a soul, an intelligent entity, manifesting through the physical form, the great difference among men lies in the qualities and the characteristics of the soul and not much in their outer forms. The invisible qualities and characteristics of each human soul reflect upon its physical form and are responsible for the type and the actions of every person. Thus, we have the various temperaments, kinds of behaviour and general inequality among men.

Man is composed of four distinct bodies, interpenetrating each other: physical, etheric, emotional and mental. As long as the soul is able to control them, it manages to supply them with the proper food, each one according to its kind, and to keep their functions harmonious, and the result will be health, beauty, vigour, longevity, happiness and success in life. All sickness, unhappiness, misery and death are the result of the breaking of this fundamental law of life.

The physical body requires food, proteins, starches, carbohydrates, minerals and vitamins, to build the worn-out cells of the body through its daily routine of work. The etheric body requires the proper amount of pure air to retain its vital force. The emotional and mental bodies require emotional and mental activities of the proper constructive type to keep them going. Unless man is wise to feed these bodies with the proper kinds of food and is able to direct them for a definite and useful purpose, he is going to lose their control.

The more intellectual the activities of a person, the more refined his life on all planes must be. If a person thinks that because he went through college and because of the fine position that he occupies he can violate all laws of nature with impunity, by eating like a cannibal, by smoking, drinking, indulging in a promiscuous life, and by thinking all kinds of inharmonious and destructive thoughts, and still continue to be healthy and happy he is greatly mistaken. Such an unbalanced life breaks the relationship that always must exist between soul and physical body. The time comes when the abused body cannot support any longer the higher vibrations of the mind and the inevitable breakdown occurs, the dissociation of the soul from the physical body. This is the reason for the premature and sudden death of many of our highly paid executives and other celebrities in our society.

Although these men have enriched their mind with useful knowledge that enables them to run a vast business enterprise, or a city, upon the success of which the lives of thousands of people depend, unfortunately they have never learned the most fundamental knowledge of life and how to apply it in their own existence. It is the worst kind of mockery and irony for the great majority of the intellectual men of today. He has never learned how to run and how to manage successfully his own physical body! Man, know thyself and live in good health and happiness!

Each of us is vitally concerned in his own personal development and progress in life. Bringing health, happiness and prosperity to others will give you the greatest pleasure and satisfaction of full and abundant life. Man's mind is his dominating and motivating power. The history of healing is as old as the history of the human race. It was Thomas Carlyle who said: "The knowledge which a people possess of the art of healing is the measure of its refinement and civtlization." The powers of mind are more remarkable in their phenomena than anything known in the material world. The mind moulds matter into form at will. Mind power is the dynamo of success.

Dr. Heinrich Krause.

EDUCATIONAL REFORMS

A Correspondent writes:

I wish to request you to be so good and nd as to spare a few columns of your illus- ious weekly "Rationalist", for publishing iis accompanying article on the very im- ortant and burning topic of the day viz. *The Mysore University and Educational eform in Mysore.*" Your paper is remarkable r expressing the true public opinion, based ore on rationalism rather than on mere ntimentalism, without fear or favour.

Thanking you, &c.

The Report of the Committee for Educa- onal Reform in Mysore, which has been ecently published by the Government of Mysore, as per G.O. No. E. 8130/32, Edn. 4-52-9, comprises a highly ambitious and tupendous programme for the Reorganiza- ion of Educational course in the State, rang- ng from Primary Education to University Education. Commissions as well as com- mittees have been appointed before by both the Central and Provincial Governments, for drafting reports regarding the Reorganization of one particular aspect of Education, like University or Secondary Education. But the present authorities of the Government of Mysore, wanted to forestall all other com- missions and committees, motivated perhaps, y a desire to have all credit for themselves, nd have thus dealt with all aspects of educa- on, by occupying prominent places in the ommittee like that of the chairman and the ice-chairman, with a view to directly instruct nd influence the other members of the com- mittee, in order that they may arrive at ecisions not embarrassing to themselves. et, it is significant to notice that the report as been signed by only 36 members out of a otal strength of 40 members; and out of hese 36 signatories, eleven have submitted lissenting notes, strongly protesting against the government-ridden, high-handed recommendations of the committee. It may be specially noted that, of the remaining 25 members, who have wholeheartedly, let us suppose, approved of the report, ten are Government servants occupying prominent positions in the State, the other fifteen being mostly retired government servants or non-official members, ever fawning upon the authorities in power for getting into office sooner or later. So, no wonder that the findings of the Committee have been largely influenced, guided and dictated, as it were, by the present authorities of the Government of Mysore, whose only object just now is to exhibit to the public, that they are doing great and meritorious service to the people of the State, by placing before them this their spectacular, utopian and impracticable scheme of Educational Reorganization, the implementation of which is next to impossible, considering the financial bankruptcy of the State, as one of the prominent dissenting members, Janab Mohammed Imam, B A., B.L., M.L.A , ex-Minister, puts it pertinently in his Dissenting Note.

Coming to the recommendations of the Committee, regarding the Reorgauization of the Mysore University, no doubt, the Committee has proposed to modify the status of the Mysore University from a purely Government Institution to an Autonomous Institution, financed by the State. But, this simply amounts to shifting the responsibility from government to another equally beaureaucratic body of autocrats—who may directly or indirectly perpetuate the communal policy of government, owing, as they do, their lucrative positions to the magnanimity and favour of the present authorities of the Mysore Government, in which will be vested, the real autonomy, viz the Fiscal Autonomy of the Mysore University (humourously referred to as Pickwickian Autonomy by Sri P. Kodanda Rao). So, the same degenerate, inefficient,

unacademic, anti-educational and demoralizing state of the Mysore University is bound to continue, unless educationists of extraordinary ability and all India reputation are invited to occupy the prominent positions of the University, like those of the Pro-Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor, with full powers to reorganize the Mysore University on considerations of purely academic efficiency and merit. Alteration of the designations of the existing members of the staff of mediocre ability into Readers and Professors and exalting their status by further conferring higher scales of salary up to Rs. 1000 on them will not solve the problem at all; nor will it better the already degenerate and deteriorated condition of of the Mysore University, but will only lead to further deterioration, and the action of government in this respect will look simply ludicrous in the eyes of the literate and well-meaning public. It is a great pity the committee for Educational Reform in Mysore have not been bold and unequivocal enough in condemning the unacademic, anti-social and anti-educational communal policy of the University and Government, which has been relentlessly in force for the last three decades and more in spite of the timely warning given to government by eminent Vice-Chancellors like the late Dr. Brajendra Nath Seal. The very fact that the committee has proposed to recommend the rules in force in Madras State regarding the reservation of seats for educationally backward classes and the scheduled castes, (from which recommendation Dr. P. Narasimhayya, M.A., PHD., a prominent member of the Committee has strongly dissented) shows clearly that it is the object of the Mysore Government, at whose instance it is retained, to perpetuate the communal policy "by all means"—either in a covert or overt manner, as another important member of the committee, viz Sri P. Kodanda Rao rightly remarks. Sri P. Kodanda Rao states boldly in his Dissenting Note, which is worth reading by all well-meaning educationists, as follows:—"The intrusion of personal, political and communal considerations in Educational administration has adversely affected its efficiency, particularly since Independence, and the Introduction of (so called) Responsible Government. Formerly, wise policies were impeded largely by lack of finance. But, now they are impeded even more by communal and other anti-educational considerations, in spite of more finance. While personal and political influences are generally covert, communal ones are overt to some extent." Again, the late Dr. C. R. Reddy (no hostile critic as Sri P. Kodanda Rao says) said in his Report "communalism has been another factor that has made both for deterioration and demoralization, at any rate to some extent. Meanwhile, it is students that suffer. ....Teachers appointed mainly on other than academic grounds cannot command respect, and without that, no teacher can impress the students with his personality." It must be specially noted that this opinion regarding the immediate and urgent removal of communal policy in the Mysore University was being expressed by no less an Educationist in India than Dr. C. R. Reddy, who as we all know, was a great champion and protaganist of communalism in his early official career in the State of Mysore.

Let us now have a bird's eye-view of the evil effects of the continuous policy of rank communalism, that has been virulently followed by both the Mysore University and Mysore Government for the last three decades. The academic standards in the several subjects in the University have considerably deteriorated, and are far from satisfactory, compared with the veteran Universities in India like the Calcutta and Madras Universities. The chairs in prominent subjects are all occupied by persons of mediocre ability, who are considerably inferior, in their knowledge, calibre and talent for research, to their worthy predecessors. Many of the professors in the

Mysore University are young and in-experienced, having little or no depth of scholarship in their subjects, and having been selected purely by either communal or personal considerations. Their only qualification is, perhaps, that they hold cheap, war-time foreign Degrees and Diplomas, being financed by the State Government. So, no wonder they can command neither the respect of the public, nor that of the student-world—not to speak of their utter lack of reputation in the field of original work and research Dame Rumour says that the object of the Mysore Government in implementing their University Reorganization, involving the transfer of Intermediate Education to the Department of Public Instruction, is after all to retain their own favoured men, who have, already attained to responsible positions of professors and assistant professors, after superseding hundreds of the Senior Lecturers, in the University, and to confer on them higher scales of pay as provided for in their Reorganization. It seems likely the University may send away the experienced and efficient Lecturers whom they do not want, to the Department of Public Instruction, under the pretext of their being non-gazetted officers. Already, as we know, no tangible and efficient teaching work is being done in the University for obvious reasons. The professors and assistant professors at the top are inexperienced persons—who are too highly elated with their foreign degrees or Doctorates, and are so complacent that they do not pause for a while to think if efficient work is being done at all in their respective Departments. The Senior Lecturers who have been down-trodden and openly superseded by their students, and in some cases by their students' students, have lost all enthusiasm for turning out good work, and have become so very hopelessly dejected and dispirited, after their 20 or 25 years' service that most of them are only thinking of getting out of the University and work elsewhere, provided they can get adequate pension or gratuity, commensurate with their hard work for the last two or three decades. Such being the case, one need not be surprised at the phenomenally low percentage of results obtaining in the Intermediate and Degree Examinations; and the public need not be alarmed at all at the large-scale annual massacre in which the University is indulging, so to speak. Unless and until a time will come, when we can say what Mr. H. C. Dent claimed for British Education, viz "political interference with academic appointments or teaching is unknown", the colossal failure of candidates at public examinations, causing incalculable frustration and financial wastage to pupils, parents and the State will not stop, as Sri P. Kodanda Rao reasonably argues. For, as Dr. C. R. Reddy observed "The State cannot afford not to remember that in the educational sphere efficiency of individual members counts in a far more significant sense than elsewhere." So far, it is highly regrettable that the policy of the Mysore University in the recruitment of teachers, their promotion and the admission of students to colleges, is largely guided by the well-known proverb "Show me the man, and I will show you the Law", and also by the illustrious aphorism "Call a dog mad, and hang it." Let us earnestly hope that at least hereafter, when the Mysore Government is on the eve of ushering in a new era of educational progress in the State by implementing the recommendations of their committee for Educational Reform in Mysore, communal and personal considerations savouring of nepotism and opportunism will figure least in the sphere of University education and particularly in the recruitment of teachers and their promotions. As Sri P. Kodanda Rao rightly remarks "Education deals with the future generation, who at least must be saved from the communalism which the present adult generation has inherited and cannot quite

(Continued on page 3.)

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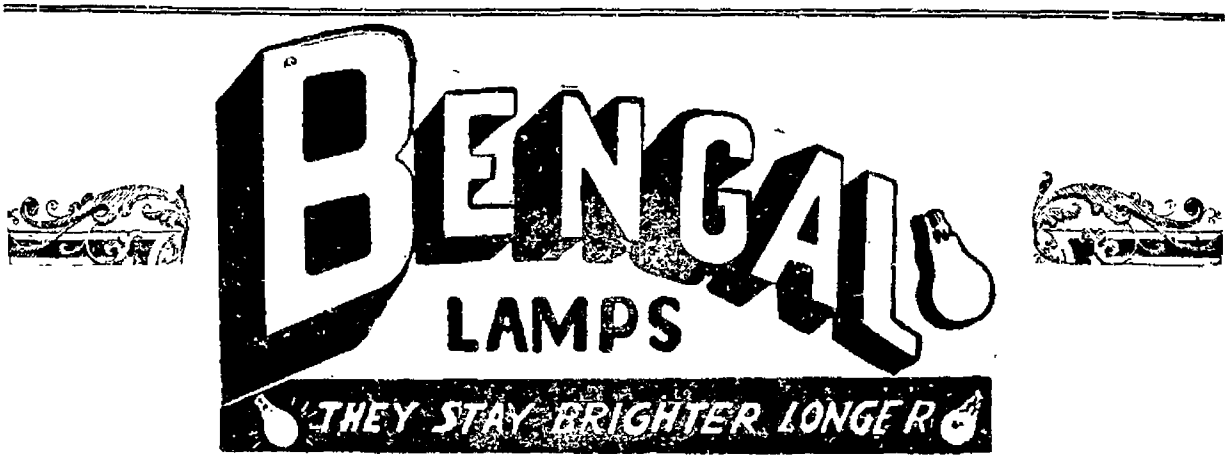
Registered No. M. 4359.

THE RATIONALIST

A Weekly

for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest, in the economic, commercial, and literary fields.

Vol. XIII No. 41] Monday 29—6—1953 [Price 0—1—6.



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"Looking at one page I thought it must be a man of 70 to possess all that wisdom; looking at another I told myself that virile vigour of expression shows him to be a man at the prime of life; and looking at still another I thought that only a boy of twenty-one could be so absolutely sure about anything! Which is right? Why don't authors put their pictures in their books so that one might turn to the pages when puzzled?"

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DE HAVILLAND

"If ifs and ands were pots and pans," is a saying we have known since childhood days. It is an exciting pastime, this imagining what might have happened if so and so had or had not taken place, and now I have a new example to add to anybody's collection.

If Sir Geoffrey de Havilland had not gone to Oxford to borrow £1,000 from his grandfather in 1908 there might never have been a British Comet in the skies!

That happy and successful visit to Oxford was the outcome of young de Havilland's overwhelming desire to fly. He lived then in Berkshire, near Newbury, and as an engineering student built himself a single cylinder 4-stroke engine, and later put it in a bicycle frame.

After his visit to Oxford the young de Havilland meant to throw up quite a good post with a firm of motor engineers and do something revolutionary in those days, build an aero-engine. Then he met a young engineer named Frank Hearle. Hearle was born in modest circumstances at Penryn in 1886. His family were farming people. But when Hearle left school at thirteen he became apprenticed to a firm of marine engineers at Falmouth, and later got a job with London's first omnibus company, the old Vanguard, at Walthamstow, where he recalls having to file oval Crankshafts to make them round!

Geoffrey de Havilland and he used to meet in the evening at Hearle's "digs" to discuss the Wright brothers' attempts at flying. Then de Havilland disclosed *his* scheme; and Hearle left the Vanguard job to join him. To-day Mr. Frank T. Hearle is Chairman of the Board of the de Havilland Company!

But back to the days when flying was a big adventure and not big business, De Havilland took a small workshop off the Fulham Palace Road, London, and a house nearby. De Havilland's elder sister came to help run the house. Frank Hearle met and married her.

It took de Havilland five months to draw out the aero engine. While a motor company in Willesden was building it, the two brothers-in-law set to work in their little shop, building the twin-screw pusher biplane. Each seem of the fabric coverings was sewn on a hand-turned sewing-machine, which the first Lady de Havilland used up to the time of her death.

The aeroplane was assembled in a shed near Seven Barrows, Northamptonshire Downs between Litchfield and High-clere. They measured the static thrust with a butcher's spring balance! The first time the machine became airborne was in December, 1909, when it ran forty yards downhill, then rose and climbed thirty-five yards. But the port wings failed and the machine crashed.

They went back to Fulham and built a stronger and simpler aeroplane around the original engine. The finished product was taken to Seven Barrows on a lorry. When it was trying to take off, Frank Hearle used to lie face downwards on the grass and try to see daylight beneath the wheels. Finally, on a calm Saturday night in the summer of 1910 he did!

Whole minutes were spent off the ground. It was a triumph; but by now nearly all of the £1,000 had been spent. There seemed no other prospect than returning to motor car engineering, but fortunately de Havilland visiting one of the first aero shows, met a man he had known in engineering. The acquaintance was in the Army Balloon Factory at Farnborough. They wanted an airplane there he said.

They bought the de Havilland 'plane for £400, made Geoffrey a pilot, and took on Hearle as a mechanic. Then, in 1912, de Havilland met a Mr. Holt Thomas, who was

ssembling the French Maurice Farman 'plane a roller-skating rink at Merton, Surrey. In fay, 1914, Mr. Holt Thomas took on de Havilland as chief designer and moved into ew works in a disused omnibus garage at Iendon, Middlesex. The company was called 'he Aircraft Manufacturing Company, and he present team, the men round the Comet, tarted from there.

For instance, there was Mr. St. Barbe. He ad lived with a French family and had been ranslating Farman data; there was Mr. A. J. Brant, now Service Manager. Mr. T. J. Clark, now Chief Timber Inspector, joined Airco from Graham White's place, where he was a woodworker.

Hearle had left the Baloon Factory to work for Vickers, but in 1917 he joined de Havilland again, at Airco. Space alone forbids me from mentioning by name the list of men who have been with Sir Geoffrey de Havilland since the first world war—and many of them even earlier. It is also space that forces me to jump the intervening years, of their many triumphs with many types of machines, and come to the Comet itself.

The premier test pilot of the company was r Geoffrey de Havilland's son, so tragically lled in a crash. He was succeeded by Mr. ohn Cunningham, the first man to take the r with a Comet. I have been asked not to fer to him as "Cat-eyes" Cunningham. I id I would do so once, only to tell the true le of how he was given this nickname.

When radar became a fact, the British uthorities knew that as soon as British night ghters began shooting down the Germans at ight, the Wehrmacht would guess the British ere using some new device. To keep the ecret as long as possible, world-wide publi- ity was given to a story that British night ghters were having a diet of carrots, which nabled them to see at night. Cunningham became the ace of night fighters, so he received the nickname he abhors!

John Cunningham, unmarried, is in the middle thirties. During the war in the R.A.F. he won a D.S.O. and two bars and D.F.C. and bar. He made his first flight in a Comet on his birthday, July 29th, in 1949.

Another famous test pilot, the first Britisher to fly faster than sound, was John Derry, who lost his life so tragically at Farnborough recently after taking his D.H. 170 through the Sound Barrier. His pioneer work on the new fighter will propably be carried on by Mr. John M. Wilson, a de Havilland experimental test-pilot.

The Comet was the product of private British enterprise, but, so far as is known, in the United States, the home of private enterprise, no start on the building of Comet types has yet begun. H.I.G.

HIS LESSON

The elderly man had stood for some time reading through the names in the hotel register and the clerk was growing impatient.

"Just sign your name on that line, please, sir," he urged.

But the old fellow glared at the clerk and snorted, "young man, I'm old enough to have learned never to sign anything without reading it first."

CAUTION

The salesman was trying to sell a cemetery lot to a miserly old fellow, but with little success.

"No use in being previous," he said, "I might not get full value out of the investment."

"But you can't miss on this," the salesman protested, 'every one has to die sometime."

"That may be," admitted the old man shrewdly, "but suppose I should be lost at sea?"

The Rationalist.

Monday 29-6-1953

SHAME

Thirty crores of Indians cry shame upon the authorities responsible for the death, or, the circumstances of the death, of Dr. Shyama-prasad Mukerji.

Thanks to Pandit Nehru, India has spent hundreds of crores of rupees, and sacrificed thousands of men to bolster up an ungrateful and unworthy self-seeker.

When Nehru went joy-riding to Kashmir on the eve of his joy-ride to England, one hoped that he would have the good sense enough to advise his protege to realease Dr. Mukerji. It is a shame to Indians that he did not do so. Perhaps he himself is too big for shame. It is a shame to Shaik Abdulla that when India has done so much for him he should have kept the greatest Indian captive and left him to die. The name, Kashmir, will hence-forth stink in the eyes of Indians!

Even Pakistan can take credit for treating its prisoners, Abdul Gafoor Khan and Khan Sahib, better than Shaik Abdulla has treated his most illustrious prisoner.

Whether the death itself is a foul deed or not, the circumstances of the death are most foul!

One of the highest Indians, Rt. Honourable Dr. Jayakar, voices the feeling of millions of his countrymen in the words.

"To lie in a prison house, locked there by his country's swadeshi Government, by persons with whom he shared power as a colleague, is a fitting termination of a warring life! Let us hope that this incident will make the Government of India realise, in their self-complacent enjoyment of the chits of American visitors, the deep enormity of their behaviour, which ignored all the canons of fairness and justice accepted by civilised Governments!"

Kashmir received a live demigod, and sent out his dead body! India received it with more honour than if it had returned from a Coronation and hob-nobbed with all the dictators on the way. That shows the greatness of Dr. Shyama-prasad Mukerji.

The atmosphere of Bengal echoes with great names, Ramakrishna, Vivekananda, Ram Mohan Roi, Easwara Chandra Vidyasagar, Bankim Chandra Chatterji, Rash Behari Ghose, Sir Ashutosh Mukerji, Sir J. C. Bose, Sir P. C. Roy, Bepin Chandra Pal, Surendranath Banerji, Arabindo Ghosh, C. R. Das, and Subhas Chandra Bose.

And Dr. Shyama-prasad Mukerji takes rank with them in the Hall of Fame of the nation.

Editor.

WISE DOG

The animal fancier was on his pet subject.

"I say that some dogs have almost human intelligence," he maintained.

"You may be right," conceded the married man. "I often think that our dog tries to curry favour with my wife by growling at me!"

UNANSWERABLE

The telephone rang and the new maid, fresh :om the country, picked it up gingerly and iid, "Hello."

"Hello," came a cheery voice. "What umber is this?"

"Well!" cried the maid, exasperated. You ought to know—you called it!"

BAD COMPANY

The jury had brought in a verdict of not guilty and the judge dismissed the defendant, ut gave him a stern warning about his beha- iour in the future, concluding with the admo- nition, "From now on you want to be sure to keep away from bad company."

"Yes, indeed. Your Honour," replied the man fervently. "You will not see me here again if I can help it."

THE MAN OF PEACE

A crude fellow was pouring abusive language upon a Quaker who stood enduring it meekly. But when the vigour of the invective was doubled, he approached the other and said gently but forcefully,

"Take care, my friend, lest thou runnest thy face against my fist!"

NOTHING TO DO

A wealthy man was inspecting his estate with his gardener and seemed much pleased with things.

"My goodness," he remarked, "Isn't it marvellous how fast the trees grow?"

"Well, yes," admitted the gardener, "but you must remember, sir, that they don't have anything else to do!"

ADMISSION TO BAR

It was in the early days when the regula- tions concerning admission to the bar were liberal.

"What is law?" was one of the questions an young man was asked at his examination.

"Law is an unjust application of justice," he replied promptly.

"And what is equity?" was the second question.

"A damned imposition on common sense!" he responded. And he was welcomed into the brotherhood forthwith!

CHOOSING NAMES

A Minister was making calls on some poor parishioners in the tenement district. In one home his attention was attracted to a grimy but cheerful little boy."

"What's your name, son?" he asked.

"Reginald Alphonso d' Autrefois Jones, sir," was the reply.

"Goodness," cried the minister, turning to the boy's father, "why a name like that?"

"It's because I want him to be a fighter," explained the father, "and with a name like that, he'll get plenty of practice in school!"

AS BAD AS THAT!

The storm was growing worse and the ship was being tossed about like a chip.

"Oh, captain," cried a nervous woman passenger, "are we in much danger?"

"We are in the hands of God, madam," the captain answered gravely.

"Heavens!" exclaimed the woman paling, "Is it as bad as that?"

THE POTATO

The Information Bureau, Government of India, writes,

While rich in starch, the potato contains many essential minerals and vitamins.

If properly cooked, a medium-sized potato can give you 118 calories of food energy, as much calcium as contained in one and a half table spoons of cream cheese, as much phosphorus as to be found in a thick slice of whole wheat bread, almost as much iron as in a normal serving of a meat dish, as much of the B Vitamins as in a cup of meat stew, as much vitamin C as in a small orange.

The art of cooking potatoes is to cook them long enough to rupture the starch granules but not long enough to destroy their food value. Boiled whole in its skin, the potato retains practically all of its vitamin C and a high degree of the other nutrients. If cut and then boiled, it looses its food value by 30 per cent. Some nutrients are retained in the cooking water, which should always be used. For cooking, the smallest quantity of water, just enough to cover the potatoes should be used It should be boiling when the potatoes are added.

Never salt potatoes while they are cooking Keeping boiled potatoes over-night destroys their utality as a protective food. Cooking—but not over-cooking—potatoes in a steam-cooker retains the nutrients. It is better to mash them just before eating, provided these have already been boiled whole in their skins

Baking potatoes whole in their skins is, in general, a good method of conserving nutrients, but not as good nutritionally as boiling them whole in their skins. Frying pre-boiled potatoes results in a marked loss of both Vitamin C and B1. Raw potatoes, when fried, retain about 60 per cent of their Vitamin C, but lose heavily in Vitamin B1.

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AND THE
YADAVA DYNASTY

BY

G. R. JOSYER, M.A. HONS., F.R.E.S.

AUTHOR

"Sociology,", "Politics, Philosophy, and Phantasy," Etc.

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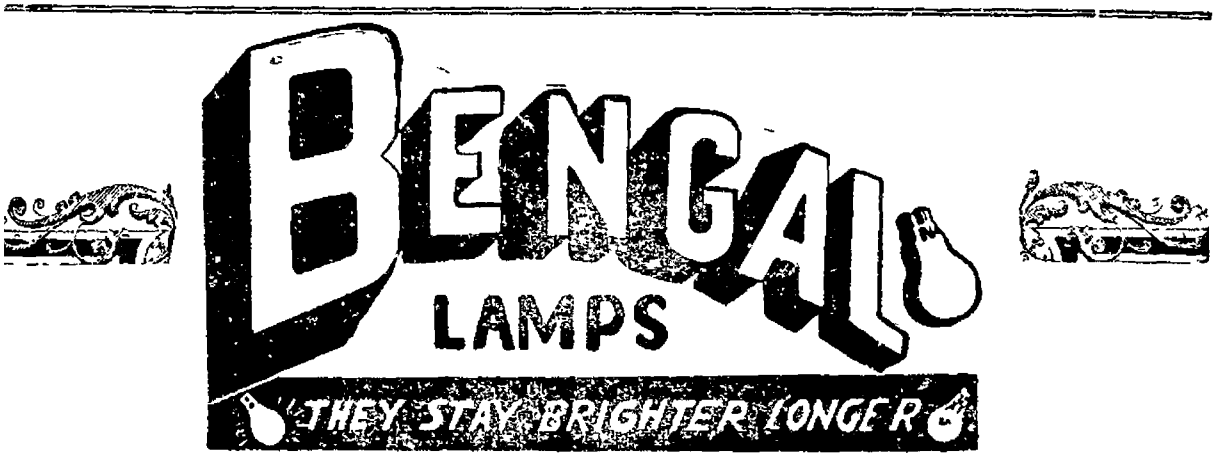
THE RATIONALIST

A Weekly

for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest, in the economic, commercial, and literary fields.

'OL XIII No. 42] Monday 6—7—1953 [PRICE 0—1—6.



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"Looking at one page I thought it must be a man of 70 to possess all that wisdom; ooking at another I told myself that virile vigour of expression shows him to be a man t the prime of life; and looking at still another I thought that only a boy of twenty- ne could be so absolutely sure about anything! Which is right? Why don't authors put heir pictures in their books so that one might turn to the pages when puzzled?"

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START THEM YOUNG

"Start 'em young" was the idea in the old days, when a boy was allowed to earn pocket money before he left school. Now he is usually fifteen before he starts to learn a job, unless he is as keen as young David Redford.

At six David is a garage mechanic of no mean ability. This is what he can do:—

Take off tyres and put them back; tap and cut screw threads; use a hacksaw like a professional; use an electric drill; tap out dents in car wings; strip an engine and put back all the parts!

This 3ft. 4in. mechanical marvel works in his grandfather's garage at Uckfield, in Sussex. Every hour out of school is spent with a spanner in his hand. And they are happy hours! David loves his work.

It all started four years ago when David was taken to see his grandmother. He disappeared and was found playing with nuts on a lorry wheel. Earlier he had startled his mother by taking a wheel off his pram with a spanner.

Since then, by watching his grandfather at work, the little foreman has become as useful to the garage as a qualified mechanic. When not at school he goes out on breakdowns. David's diagnosis of the trouble is always asked for. And it's usually right!

Some jobs he does better than the boss. He can get his tiny hands into the most inaccessible places to put on a nut. Only an extra pound or two on the spanner by one of the grown-ups is needed to complete the operation.

Says Mr. Redford: "He knows more about cars than most of our customers. He's a real asset;—without him we'd be lost.

Recently David underwent an intelligence test at a Brighton car depot. He named correctly 50 different motor parts.

What is this brilliant boy's future? It's already been decided—by David himself. Rubbing a blob of grease from a rosy cheek, he announced; "I'm going to be an inventor when I get big!"

GOD'S FOOD TECHNOLOGY

We should not catch fish for human consumption, according to Mr. Daniel Merriman, Director of the Yale University Oceanographic Laboratory. Instead, we should catch its food—the amazing, microscopic plankton, the drifting green scum in which sunlight energy is stored (as in grass) and on which herring and other fish feed.

This wonderful source of life in the sea has an estimated annual crop between 500 and 1,000 times as great as the commercial fishing catch. And this food, says Mr. Merriman, could be extracted from the sea and used for human consumption.

This is impracticable at the moment—it would require the filtering of perhaps 50,000,000 gallons of water many times a year—but the fact remains that if an acre of sea-bottom yields 50lb. of fish a year, plankton in the overlying waters might amount to between 25,000 and 50,000lb. a year!

Devices have already been invented to harvest the plankton crop on a limited scale by using tidal energy. By special processing the nutritious plankton might one day be made quite acceptable food, say the scientists. But the filtering for this harvest would demand such an enormous output of energy that only atomic power could do it.

Footnote: It is estimated that one acre of the English Channel produces five and a half tons of plankton in a year.

THE CONVERTING MISSIONARIES

Every man's religion in which he is born s good to himself, and if the Jehova of the Christians is the only God with all the attributes of godliness, he ought not to have llowed the existence of so many religions nder his jurisdiction. Why then should his gents on this earth try to alter what their own rincipal could not do to attain uniformity?

I remember a story about a missionary, conscious of his importance and his benevolence o an uncivilised African tribe, telling his espectful audience of Africans, "Now sir, emember what Jesus and Christianity have lone for you. 200 years ago you had no religion, no civilisation and nothing at all except he lands you cultivated to call your own. Now, you are given the Bible, the benefits of i civilised religion and you are approaching lhe doors of civilisation." Up rose a native African and to a hushed audience cried out, "Sir, 200 years ago, we had our lands and you had your Bible. Now, we have your Bible and you have our lands." The missionary simply melted under his pulpit.

This sums up the so-called philanthropic aspect of Christian missionary activities in every part of the heathen world. It will be far etter for the missionaries to turn their attenon to their own lands and try to propagate neir only true religion. Oscar Wilde in his ssay *De Profundis* makes this pregnant bservation: "There were Christians before Christ. For that we should be grateful. The nfortunate thing is that there have been *none* ince." When such is the situation, why hould the foreign missionaries try their hands n foreign lands which does not help anybody ut which brings forth bad blood between the otaries of different religions?

The aspect of double loyalty of the Roman Catholic Christians, that is, one to the Pope f Rome and another to their country, and when the two loyalties are in conflict how the Roman Catholics prefer to stand by their loyalty to the Pope, has been forcibly brought out by that great master of English literature, G. B. Shaw in "Saint Joan."

It is said that our Constitution guarantees freedom of worship and religion and therefore the Indian Government should not prohibit any Christian missionary activity. What is missed to be understood is that the guarantee is for India's citizens, and not for the foreign missionaries who cannot be Indian citizens in any sense of the term. S.V.R.

ACCIDENTS

Quite a number of untoward happenings are blamed on to "accidents," and occasionally there are resounding repercussions throughout the world.

As, for instance, the "unfortunate" accident that befell Nobel, the scientist. Cutting his finger during the course of his work, he applied collodion to the wound. The application of this agent made the scientist think of the possibilities of combining gun cotton with nitro-glycerine or with collodion.

The result, as the whole world knows, has given us an explosive medium that has, more by design than accident, banged its way throughout the civilized (?) world!

THE HOSPITAL WAY

Mr. G. Tews and his wife sued a Chicago hospital for 1,150,000 dollars. A big sum no doubt, but then Mr. Tews claims he has a big grievance, that he entered the hospital to have an infected leg amputated, that the operation was a success; but, claims the patient, that the surgeon cut off the sound leg in error!

The infected leg was removed at another hospital!

The Rationalist.

Monday 6-7-1953

STATE AND THE INDIVIDUAL

Speaking on the Individual and the State, at Madras recently, Sri V. Narahari Rao, Auditor General of India, said, at the outset, that the subject was a vast one and they might regard his views on what would be the best relationship between the State and the individual to be those of a senior administrator. With the advance of material civilisation, he said, the structure of society and the art and methods of governance had become more and more complicated. "We, in this country, have established a democratic Republic with a federal type of Government and legislature. But, this alone is not sufficient to safeguard the best interests of the State or of the individual. We have the largest electorate in the world, and the success of democracy and the safety and welfare of the individual, in the ultimate analysis, depends upon the kind of legislatures we have, which again depends upon the understanding, the intelligence and the philosophy of life of the people at large.

After the two world wars, Mr. Narahari Rao said, all the countries were passing through a most difficult time and the impact of science, of civilisation and the material side of life had created more and more new problems They were living in a contracting world where the human family was getting closer together. It was the philosophical concept of happiness that any people had that ultimately determined the structure of society, the form of government, and the relationship between the individual and the State.

"I am not one of those who believe that the royal road to a better world is the road of undiluted material progress and economic reform," Mr. Narahari Rao said. "I do not believe in the superiority of one nation over another, and the hegemony of one particular nation for the good of the world. I believe that the real progress of humanity will depend upon the philosophy of life or the view of life that the majority of the people of a country have and practise. We, in this country, have never practised unadulterated materialism. A happy balance between what is transient and yet unavoidable and the eternal truths of life is essential."

India, he said, was a very old country with a very old civilisation. But there were some, among us, who suffered from a confusion of thoughts as a result of purely Western education. "We have not only become ultra-materialistic, but we expect the State to do everything for us. What with the enormous centralisation of authority during the war and the immense multiplicity of laws controlling many aspects of life as a result of the war, there are many people both in and outside the machinery of Government who believe that the State can and should do all kinds of things for the development of the country and the people. It is here that we come upon Planning by the State."

Speaking about planning, Mr. Narahari Rao said that his own view was that India was economically backward with millions always on the starvation level. Urgent attention to the development of the country on all sides was essential. They should, therefore, welcome the importance given to that matter by the Government. "At the same time", he added, "I consider that whatever measures we may adopt, we should take care to encourage the initiative and enterprise of the various authorities and all sections of the people in this country. There are certain things which only the Central Government can best undertake and execute like ship-building, construc

on of railways, etc. There are schemes hich the State Governments will be better ble to undertake and execute like minor rigation works, distribution of power, etc. here are things which are better left to the cal bodies like primary education, laying of eder roads, etc.

"The field of private enterprise in industry nd commerce is very wide and should be left individuals and groups of individuals subject adequate safeguards and checks, with a view ensuring the welfare of labour, limitation of ividends, equitable system of taxation and on. The State is entitled to prevent an ndue concentration of wealth in a few indivi- luals or groups of individuals. It is not ecessary, for this purpose, for the State to ssume control over every individual and com- mercial activity of an individual or groups of ndividuals."

Mr. Narahari Rao urged that great caution nd care was necessary before the Government took the place of private enterprise and indivi- dual effort, and said: "There are good and bad points in both nationalised undertakings and enterprises in the hands of private individuals. The advantage of well-regulated private enter- prise is that the individual who risks his money will take care to run it wisely and most econo- mically, and in a competitive market to give the best results to the consumer at the lowest cost. This is a fact of no small importance when we are striving to raise the standard of living of the people. On the other hand, in a nationalised enterprise the incentive to eco- nomy is absent and very often 'Government money is nobody's money'. Another danger of unnecessary nationalisation is the holding up of schemes for want of money in the Treasury."

In the name of progress and the good of the people, he said, Governments tended to interfere unduly with the daily activities of the people. The raising of the standard of living by itself, without any thought to the spiritual side of life would not have the desired effect. A multiplicity of laws and undue centralisation of authority were dangers to be guarded against. The mere fact that the laws were made by our own legislators was not much of a safeguard in an infant democracy.

For the true advancement of the people of our country, Mr. Narahari Rao said, both materially and spiritually, the people in the villages and towns should be encouraged to help themselves in every possible way, however small, to lead a better life. They heard of Community Projects and other schemes which had been started with that purpose. But one wondered what had happened to our people in the small towns and villages that so much outside suggestion and help was required to do such obvious things to improve their lot! In olden times, that did not appear to have been the case. Along the old roads there were little ponds at intervals, little choultries, etc. All those were the works of local communities who loved their fellow beings and wanted to serve them. He urged that in their infant democracy, they should educate the electorate and see that their elected rulers were philoso- phers.

"It is only philosophers, who have a reasona- bly clear perception of the realities of life, of what is transient and what is eternal, and who have some conception of man's place in this universe, that can be trusted to serve their fellow-beings with love combined with detach- ment." The Constitution had provided for division of authority and responsibilities bet- ween the Union Government and the State Governments and their legislatures. Although the matters which concerned a State were very wide and varied, normally, a great deal of the individual life was outside the pale of adminis- tration and that was as it should be. "We are thinking in terms of a Welfare State, with a very wide significance of the functions of

such a State. I have no doubt that we, in this country, will not develop our Welfare State in a manner which may entail regimentation and a total regulation of individual life. I hope humanity will never have to go through the kind of disasters predicted in George Orwell's book '1984'"

Mr. Narahari Rao, replying to questions, said that if Government servants took part in politics and were subject to the influence of political parties, stability of Government would not be possible. He urged that the governmental machinery should be kept free from all political affiliations.

Mr. Narahari Rao also said that if he succeeded in introducing the proposed reforms, the Government would not be able spend a pie more than what was provided for under the Appropriations Act.

COMPARISON

The small boy had just been to his first circus and he returned home still dizzy with the wonder of it all.

"Well, how did you like it, son?" inquired his mother.

"Gee, mom," sighed the boy rapturously, "if you'd go just once to the circus, you'd never go to church again for the rest of your life!"

ECONOMY MEASURE

The Scotch couple in the restaurant ordered one ham sandwich and two plates.

The waiter was annoyed, yet he complied. Passing the table a few minutes later he saw the woman chewing. The husband's half of the sandwich had not been touched.

"Anything the matter with *your* half of the sandwich?" asked the waiter contemptuously.

"No," replied Sandy, "it's just *she's* using our teeth."

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Sri Mummadi Krishnarajendra Wadiyar Jayanthi
Celebration Committee, Mysore. (Regd.) 1938.

request the pleasure of your company at the Celebration of the Jayanthi of

His Late Highness
Sree Mummadi Krishna Rajendra Wadiyar Bahadur, K.G.C.S.I.

at the Rangacharlu Memorial Hall
on Tuesday the 28th July, 1953 at 6 p.m.

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FELLOW, ROYAL ECONOMIC SOCIETY; MEMBER, ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, GT. BRN.,
HON. MEMBER, INSTITUT HISTORIQUE ET HERALDIQUE DE FRANCE, PARIS.
AUTHOR: "HISTORY OF MYSORE & THE YADAVA DYNASTY."

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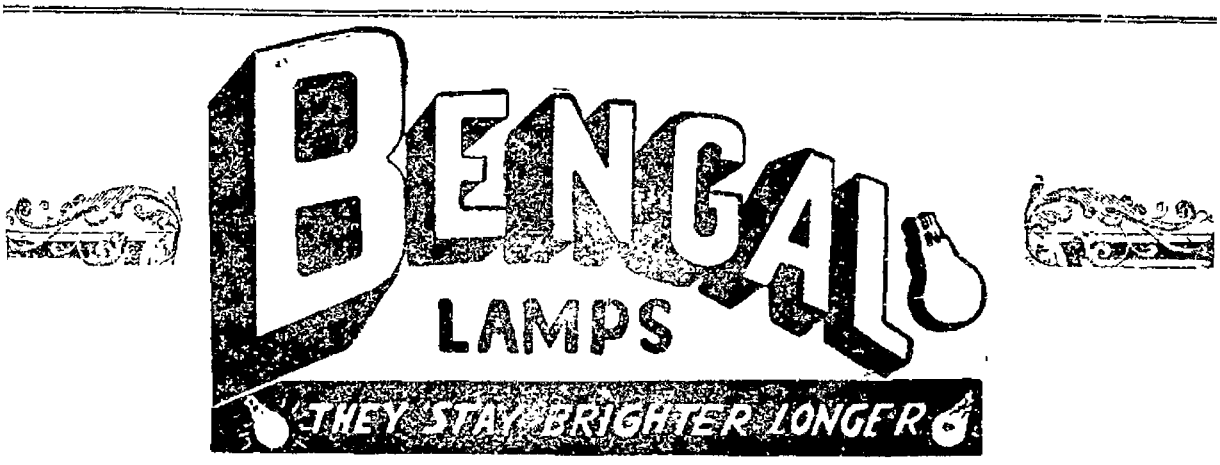
Vol XIII No. 43] Monday 13—7—1953 [Price 0—1—6.



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MEMBER, ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE OF, ASS. HON. MEMBER AND MEDALIST INSTITUT HISTORIQUE ET HERALDIQUE DE FRANCE. FELLOW, MYSORE UNIVERSITY 1929-38 EDITOR: YAJURVEDA (7 VOLS. & RIGVEDA (4 VOLS.) EDITOR "RATIONALIST.

"Looking at one page I thought it must be a man of 70 to possess all that wisdom; oking at another I told myself that virile vigour of expression shows him to be a man the prime of life; and looking at still another I thought that only a boy of twenty- e could be so absolutely sure about anything! Which is right? Why don't authors put eir pictures in their books so that one might turn to the pages when puzzled?"

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MINERALS AND HEALTH

Nature has placed in the soil many mineral alts which are essential to life. The vegetable ingdom draws its nourishment from them. Man, in turn, partakes of them from the ereals, vegetables and fruits he eats. These alts become a constituent part of the blood nd are assimilated by the various organs.

Of all these minerals, calcium is the most mportant. It is a strong, enduring chemical, vhich builds a sturdy structure, good blood nd sound, strong teeth. Calcium is fou d n milk, cheese, green mustard, turnips, nuts, olk of eggs, dry beans, horse black gram Urd Kalai) raw cabbage, spinach, cauliflower, ettuce, radishes, lemons, oranges, grape fruit nd dried figs, amaranth (cholai) fenugreek Methi) and gingelly seads (Til).

Sodium is a digestion chemical. It is odium which enables the body to take up ron. It helps to prevent hardening processes, atarrh, deafness. Sodium is found in dried ruits, milk, cheese, eggs, cucumbers, apples, spinach, cabbage, carrots, water melon and eets, tomatoes, berries. An element that ourishes the brain and nerves, aids growth of bones, teeth and hair is phosphorous. It is important particularly for those who do mental work. Lack of phosphorus results in mental fatigue, neurasthenia, and poor bone development. It is found in cocoa, egg yolk, dried milk, beans, dried lentils, peas, whole wheat, almonds, apples, spinach and fish.

Sulphur is another mineral that promotes life and enables the liver to take up the other mineral elements. It purifies and tones up the system. Lack of sulphur in diet results in the piling up of impurities in the system and the failure of the liver to handle its material properly. Sulphur is found in cheese, eggs, fish, meat, nuts, yeast, cabbage, chocolate, corn, dried dates, dried figs, spinach, milk, onions and potatoes.

A mineral that heals and balances is potassium. Its inclusion in the diet will help in relieving pain and preventing constipation. It renders the tissues elastic and stimulates the liver. Lack of Potassium leads to constipation, pimples, liver disorders and often to failure of sores to heal normally. Potassium is present in olives, tomatoes, brinjals, nuts, cabbage, orange, lemon, grape-fruits, potatoes, citrous fruits, plums, peaches, peas, appricots, milk, beans, pineapples and cucumber.

Magnesium is the mineral that gives the nervous system control and recuperation. It is the sleep-promoting chemical and it refreshes the system. Lack of magnesium leads to restlessness and excess of acidity. Magnesium is found in wheat bran, nuts, cocoa, tomatoes, lettuce, spinach, dates, figs, plums, raisins, lemons, oranges, beets, cabbages and apples.

Iodine is the greatest gland regulator. It helps to prevent certain types of goitre. It protects the brain from poisonous substances released by the body processes. Lack of iodine results in toxic conditions and glandular troubles. Iodine is present in tomatoes, carrots, kidney, beans, white cabbage, peas, bananas, lettuce, potatoes and garlic.

Chlorine, which is a gas, helps in the task of keeping the joints and tendons (muscle-ends) supple. It prevents pyorrhea and excessive fat. It has been called the laundryman of the body, because it expels waste matter. Chlorine is present in milk, cheese, tomatoes, spinach, white of egg, bananas, dates, whole wheat, cabbage and berries.

Flourine, another gas, is active in protecting the body against infectious and bone diseases. It might be termed the preserver of youth. Lack of flourine in diet may lead to bad eyesight, decayed teeth, susceptibility to infectious disease. Flourine is found in whole grains, cheese, beet, garlic, cabbages, spinach, caulifiower, eggs and milk.

Manganese is the mineral responsible for strong nerves and poise. Lack of Manganese may result in hysteria. It is found in almonds, egg yolk, green mustard, lemons and oranges.

INFANT PRODIGIES

The odds against it happening are thousands f millions to one, but still it happens about nce every 25 years—an infant prodigy is born, rites Patricia Boxall in *Reveille*.

The latest Italian child wonder, eight-year-ld Giannella de Marco, who has conducted ading orchestras of Italy, France, Spain nd South America—and the London Philarmonic Orchestra—in 122 concerts was four hen she started waggling an angry finger at rchestra members who struck a single false ote! At five she was making alterations in he musical scores of great composers!

But even Giannella's great powers were asily surpassed by Mozart, the greatest infant nusical genius of all time. Mozart was writng his first compositions before he was four! Ie was interested in mathematics, too, at his age!

His calculations and theories alone would ave marked his name in history.

But by the time he was six, mathematics ook second place to music. He settled down nd wrote his first piano concerto and performed in public. At eight, he could play the iano, violin and organ, and speak and write erman, French, Italian and English.

At fifteen he had written 102 works including six operas and 19 sonatas.

Among the musical prodigies of our day was Yehudi Menuhin, who was playing the violin t three.

Felix Mendelssohn was rather backward. He didn't start on his musical career until he was nine! But he made up for it. By the time he was eleven his compositions numbered 50!

Mathematical child wonders are more common than the musical type. Perhaps the greatest was George Bidder, 1805-1878, the on of a Devonshire stonemason. At four he worked out the exact number of drops of a given size in a keg of port and in two minutes calculated the compound interest on £6,555 for 4,444 days at 4½ per cent per annum!

Christian Heinecker, born in Germany in 1771, was able to speak a few hours after birth and knew the Bible at the age of two! He had a knowledge of Greek Latin, French, history and geography at three. Then he predicted his own death. It took place when he was four!

The secrets of an infant prodigy's brain—the majority of geniuses are boys—has never been satisfactorily unravelled. It seems that modern life does not agree with them, for their numbers have been steadily dropping off.

But whatever the answer is, the fact remains that infant prodigies just happen—no one can be trained to be a genius.

HIS HUNTING CLUB

The amateur huntsmen were exchanging experiences.

"I once went lion hunting with a club," boasted one.

"Hunting lions with a club!" exclaimed the listener in amazement. "But weren't you afraid?"

"Oh, no," said the brave one. "You see, it was a lion-hunting club and had over two hundred members!"

THE POSTAL WAY

A man had been trying to write a telegram with a pen provided by the post office. After two or three ineffectual starts he turned to the girl behind the counter and said: "Is this by any chance the pen used by King John at the signing of Magna Charta?"

The girl replied: "Inquiries on the right, sir!"

The Rationalist.

Monday 13-7-1953

INDIA'S PROGRESS

Sir M. Visweswaraya, surveying India's progress in a speech before the All India Manufacturers' Association, Bombay, recently observed:

"We have been under an independent, democratic government for nearly six years. The Central Government have kept themselves extremely busy in planning or initiating for the first time numerous constructive measures of a far-reaching character. One great measure among these which they have planned and carried out is the integration of the entire sub-continent. Another is the launching of a five-year plan for the first time in the history of the country."

"On the one subject, with which we are intimately concerned, namely, industries, the progress has not been adequate or commensurate with the requirements of the country or the responsibilities which the Government have assumed. The country is faced with several risks. One of the gravest is the too rapid growth of population and the resulting shortage of food supply By the development of industries there is hope of materially increasing income which could be utilised for purchases to meet the food shortage and to reduce or minimise foreign imports of capital and other goods. Insufficient production and preparation in basic products like steel, machinery, automobiles, aircraft, etc., are causing anxiety. The system of administration of industries is centuries-old, and being centralised at present, is not capable of giving rapid results without suitable changes or re-organisation. In spite of frequent appeals no proper system of statistics is maintained, industries are administered without knowing what value they are contributing to the occupations of the people as a whole and how much they are adding to the resources of any region or to the income of the country from time to time.

"With independence, it is now time to change the old British system which by its very nature was not intended to give free play to increase of industries in this country. Heavy and large-scale industries, when rightly operated, help to build up prosperity and wealth for a nation. Small scale or minor industries provide employment to large bodies of workmen among the village population when agricultural operations become slack and villagers are unemployed or under-employed."

Proceeding Sir M. Visvesvaraya said: "Business discipline is wholly lacking save in a few communities or sections of businessmen. The management of Government business and routine administration of offices do not attach to modern official discipline the amount of attention required. Man is the largest living asset and capital in any country. People in India do not lead an ordered life because the great bulk of them who form nearly 90 per cent of the entire population is not educated. Elementary education of the masses is a prime necessity. Note what they did in Russia and Japan at the very commencement of their programme of national regeneration. Molotov, the Russian leader, has said in his book "The success of the Five-Year-Plan, 1931" that in 1928 the school-going population in Russia was 14·8 million persons, and by 1931 the number had increased to 44·8 million persons. In three years' time the number of persons educated in Russia had more than trebled. There is no reason why similar results should not be achieved here by adopting measures

suited to our economy. The physical structure and energy of human beings in India are not far different from those in Russia. In the words of President Roosevelt, providing education for the masses is the greatest duty of statesmanship. In Japan a policy was followed that education should be so diffused that there may not be a village with an ignorant family, nor a family with an ignorant member. Special efforts must now be made to take stock of the manpower in the country by separately recognising men who have merit or qualifications showing that they are among the people who have a spirit of initiative and self-help and distinctly above the present average common man."

Sir M. Visvesvaraya suggested that people in every residential area, whether it be city, town or village, may be divided into three divisions, namely, 1. persons who are efficient and qualified to earn their own livelihood and build up prosperity for the country; 2. others who have not yet so qualified but are preparing for that position; and 3. persons with physical infirmities such as invalids, defectives, and children who form a class apart by themselves. "The main object of this classification is to get an account of the number of persons, mainly adult, who are earning their livelihood. The rest of the population, namely, those in division (2), may be considered as preparing themselves for division (1), that is, to a self-help position, and will in due course join that category. When this system comes into operation there will be no intelligent person belonging to the second division who will not be desirous of qualifying himself for such a certificate at the earliest period of his career. In this way we will be encouraging all people who have qualifications to become useful and self-supporting citizens. If the Government are anxious to develop the country this will be one of the sure means for the purpose."

"In India heavy and large-scale industries are located in cities and towns, but the greater part of the population lives in villages where the industrial output at present is comparatively very small. It is hoped the Government will give more attention in future for production of steel, automobiles and aircraft and the manufacture of machine tools and machinery. The country has already lost much in economic strength by the omission of this precaution and the business community as a whole is dissatisfied and discouraged. It is also hoped that the Government will establish or induce the public to establish more factories and workshops to encourage production of capital goods in this machine age."

Sir. M. Visvesvaraya repeated his earlier suggestion for the appointment of two liaison committees: a permanent central committee of technical experts of the highest capacity, and the other of top businessmen technicians selected for their capacity and probity to assist, advise and guide the Government and industries in starting and establishing heavy industries.

"In the average district in this country the population of rural areas is far larger than that of cities and towns. The rural population of India is estimated at a little over 80 per cent of the total population of this country. The working power of the average villager is very low because his education is poor, his chief occupation is agriculture, and he gets continuous employment on the soil only for about six months in the year. There are vast opportunities for utilising the enormous manpower if a proper system for the purpose is courageously devised and brought into operation. The villager does not work regularly for about eight hours a day or 48 hours a week as many advanced nations do. The population has increased enormously within the past 150 years. The productive power and income of the rural population should be increased. It

is only by expanding industries that some compensation could be found for the present low yield of production in rural areas. While attempting to increase production and income people also should be trained to habits of self-help, initiative and collective effort. Extension of elementary education is most important.

"The Five-Year-Plan of the Government of India gives a comparatively low place to industries among its schemes of development. Out of a gross expenditure of about 2,069 crores of rupees, the amount alloted to industries is Rs. 173 crores, or only 8·4 per cent. It is assumed that in the private sector there will be a further investment of Rs. 233 crores on new industries and expansion of existing ones, and of Rs. 150 crores on modernisation and replacement of existing machinery. There is a genuine apprehension that the private sector will not be able to raise the requisite amount without necessary relief in income and corporation taxes and suitable incentives for ploughing back profits into industries. It is true that there is dearth of capital at present. If industries in this country are worked on known English or American lines, money will easily flow here from America. I had opportunities of meeting some financial firms in the United States of America. The Rockfeller group consisted of a principal financial firm which was willing to lend money to trusted people in India and at the same time make available to Indian industries the services of technical experts from the group of industrial firms it was associated with." He hoped the Government would devote special attention for the development of industrialisation in this country.

HIS FIRST CASE

The young doctor went to a small town to start a practice. A short time later, he met a friend who asked him how he was doing.

"Oh! fine," replied the doctor. "I have already had a case—a birth."

"And how did you make out?" inquired the friend.

"Well, it's little early to say," said the doctor, "the woman passed on, and the baby died, but I still have hopes of saving the father!"

"CHRISTIANS"

A traveller had been shipwrecked, and after floating for days on a crate was finally cast up on an island. Fearful of cannibals, he explored cautiously, and at last detected smoke from a fire rising above the bushes. As he crawled through the brush with many misgivings, he heard a voice say, "Pass that damn bottle!" and another voice shout, "Why in hell do you play that card?"

"Thank God!" he murmured fervently. "I'm among Christians!"

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The second part also comprises the various new religions, that sprouted after Buddhism, including Islamic religion and Christianity. The authors have taken all the good points in these religions and have tried to give out 'One Religion' for the development of humanity. They have shown ways and means of creative transformations of these religions into one whole religion, with modifications and adjustments. In these days of "One world" idea, the authors' idea of "One Religion" is a happy and welcome idea. Students of comparative religion and philosophy ought to read this most useful and valuable book with benefit."

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THE RATIONALIST

A Weekly

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Vol XIII No. 44] Monday 20—7—1953 [Price 0—1—6.

"Politics, Philosophy, & Phantasy"

G. R. JOSYER, M.A. ECHS., F.R.E.S.

MEMBER, ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, GT. BRN., HON. MEMBER AND MEDALIST, INSTITUT HISTORIQUE ET HERALDIQUE DE FRANCE. FELLOW, MYSORE UNIVERSITY 1939-50, EDITOR: VAIJAYANTI II VOLS. & RIGVEDA PADA EDITOR: THE RATIONALIST.

"Looking at one page I thought it must be a man of 70 to possess all that wisdom; looking at another I told myself that virile vigour of expression shows him to be a man at the prime of life; and looking at still another I thought that only a boy of twenty-one could be so absolutely sure about anything! Which is right? Why don't authors put their pictures in their books so that one might turn to the pages when puzzled?"

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LIBRARY SERVICE

Sri J. B. Mallaradhya, M A , L.T., I A.S., speaking from the A.I.R. Mysore recently, observed,

1. It is the obligation of a modern Welfare State to see that the leisure of its Citizens is wisely spent. It is one of its primary and obligatory functions to include library and reading room service with a view to providing for informal, perpetual and universal self education. For the progressive and bright future of every State we need have to depend on the continuous enlightenment of every one of its citizens. Library and Reading Room service is one of the essential agencies which makes it possible to realise this happy state of affairs. We are at present witnessing a change over from being an age of libraries to one of Library Service. The mere establishment of single isolated library here and another there becomes inaffective without a properly coordinated library service. A library is a growing organism. Library service is a new concept. It has emerged from certain developments in the mechanical arts and in the Social Sphere.

2. In the Social Sphere, one of the assumptions of Democracy is that every Citizen should be a well-informed person. He has to be helped with accurate, and reliable information. A Democratic State has to set up an agency to distribute information impartially without party affiliation and constantly improve the power of judgment of its voters and this is very effectively done through a well organised library service. Every State needs today better informed persons than ever before.

3. Library Service could be profitably used to correct social maladies of an emotional kind developing between social groups, by feeding the mind with correct information and inducing in it a better sense of values through the supply of comparative views.

4. Public libraries have an immense contribution to make to promote international understanding and thereby secure World Peace by providing well informed opinion and helping people to reach rational and dispassionate opinions on current affairs.

5. In the context of the one World Government idea, the development of the mental unification of the world, which is a remarkable happening in the social sphere today, the emergence of a carefully well planned and thoroughly well organised library service is an urgent and unavoidable necessity. Governments have to draw up plans for faithfully occupying the spell of free or unoccupied time of every one of their citizess lest the dangers of unoccupied, unorganized and uncontrolled leisure might wreck the Ship of State.

6. As stated before, it should be the most vital concern of every state that the leisure of its citizens should be wisely spent. It would be a truism to say that if the character of a Nation's leisure is changed, a corresponding change in its efficiency and culture is bound to change as a necessary consequence. Education for leisure and the enrichment of adult life is no light educational activity; it is no peripheral nor is it an incidental task. It is rather a fundamental problem affecting the welfare of society, and as such should receive major consideration.

7. Liquidation of illiteracy is a positive function of every democratic Governmen The provision for the perpetual unfoldmer of every citizen by intellectual means is beginning to be recognised as one of the additional positive functions of Governments at presen The public library is now intended to be use as a means for the sharpening of the intelle and the sublimation of emotions. Librar service is thus brought into the list of positiv functions. In the field of education, the pro motion of library service and the maintenanc of a network of public libraries and Readir

ooms throughout the State is an obligatory uty of every organised Government. It is ie fundamental right of every citizen to emand in adequate measure, the provision f efficient library service. Educational reorms do not produce immediate splashy results ike reform in other social service programmes, uch as provision of hospitals, electricity etc., nd have therefore very low vote-catching alue at the moment This is most unfortuate. Education should be considered to be on a par with sanitation and health measures so far as the rights and duties of Government go. Ignorance in a people is as great a danger to a community as small-pox or plague or any other infectious disease. For the mental well-being and growth of every individual in a State, a pucca library service is as urgent and as great a necessity as any other economic development plan.

8. "To have a library is to be an Educator" is both an aphorism and a motto which every Government should remember. As Carlyle said, "The true university of these days is a collection of books". There is no weapon to fight illiteracy with and stimulate civic susceptibilities and healthy living, so effective as a well designed library movement and a sympathetic working of it. As Ruskin puts it, "we talk of food for the mind, as of food for the body; now a good book contains such food in-exhaustibly; it is a provision for life and for the best part of us." Education is and ought to be the great harmoniser, the unifier, the nation-maker. It is worthwhile remembering this in any schemes and methods we might devise to combat mass ignorance. In this context, we should inaugurate movements like the Library Scheme calculated to raise the average level of mental alertness, knowledge and character. The supreme need of the country is to bring the light of knowledge into the farthest corner of the State.

9. No accurate statistics are available regarding the Public Libraries in the State. According to the latest figures available there are only 47 Public Libraries and Reading Rooms that receive grant-in-aid from the Education Department and the amount of subsidy granted does not exceed Rs. 15,0 0/- annually. It must be stated with regret that except for the Tata Indian Institute of Science, the two Public Libraries in the City of Bangalore and Mysore, and the Oriental Library at Mysore and the Library attached to the Maharaja's Sanskrita College at Mysore, the Library Movement has not been satisfactorily organised in the State. Those in power have failed to realise from time to time that Public Library service is part of Educational Service and that it is essentially a State concern, essential for the Political, Economic and Social progress of the State. It is true that there are School and College Libraries but even these Institutions have not developed on right lines. Even judging from the standard of educational advancement of the State, we should have had more than 10,000 school and college libraries of varying standard on the basis of one library for each school and college. It is a matter of common knowledge that not one of our Elementary Schools possesses a children's Library nor for that matter any library worth mentioning. This is a notable defect in our educational system requiring remedial measures almost immediately.

During the last 10 years, the Mysore State Adult education Council has done a great deal to promote the Library Movement for the benefit of Neo literates and to prevent them from lapsing into illiteracy. There are at present 215+ libraries throughout the State of which 9 are Central Libraries located in the District Headquarters and the remaining are Unit Libraries. These Libraries have Reading Rooms attached to them and the Public have access. A sum of Rs. 51,282-15-9 was spent during 1952-53 by the Adult Education Council out of its grants from Government. But the extent of usefulness of these Libraries started under the Adult Education Scheme is limited and is hardly calculated to be of universal benefit to the general public.

(To be continued.)

The Rationalist.

Monday 20-7-1953

EINSTEIN

Einstein is now 74. His long, untrained hair and raggedy moustache are white. His face has lost its firmness. His eyes, though they look at you with patience and mild curiosity, are tired and red-rimmed. He speaks in a low, soft voice, his words tinged with a German accent.

In his big comfortable office with a relaxing view of a small wood, he gets down to work without preliminaries on his Unified Field Theory, which has absorbed him for thirty years. The Theory connects the two great forces of our physical universe, gravitation and electro-magnetism, and thus shows the relationship between all known physical phenomena.

He sits back in his chair, balances a large pad on his knee and writes in a small, neat script. When blocked by a problem he stays with it, calm and serene, sometimes twirling a strand of hair round a finger. Each of his theories has been the result of months and years of stubbornly pursuing what he calls "idealized experiments." Pencil and paper are his scientific equipment; his mind is the laboratory. He wanders up wrong alleys, draws wrong conclusions. But he never gives up.

The answer is sure to be found, he feels, because "God is subtle, but never mischievous." Einstein believes in the simplicity and logical orderliness of nature. "It is a kind of faith that helped me through my whole life not to become hopeless in the great difficulties of investigation." When he weighs his own conclusions, he speculates: "Could this be the way God created the universe?" As a creative scientist he finds a discovery as "beautiful" as it is "correct."

At one in the afternoon Einstein abruptly drops his work and ambles home. Lunch is prepared by Miss Helen Dukas, who since the death of the second Mrs. Einstein in 1936 has taken care of all household affairs. She reminds Einstein of his appointments, takes his dictation, balances the cheque book and makes sure that he sticks to his diet. Doctor's orders forbid his beloved pipe, but friends think he occasionally breaks this rule in the privacy of his study.

The afternoon is used for a nap and the post—he receives 25 to 35 letters a day. Each reasonable request gets an answer. When a young scientist sent him an interesting mathematical problem, Einstein found that the solution was correct but the calculation contained two errors. Knowing how proud scientists are of their independent work, he called attention to the fact that there were errors, but didn't name them. This left the young man free to keep his work original by uncovering the mistakes himself.

Most of Einstein's evenings are spent at work in his study. Sitting in a high-backed chair, he usually works till midnight. A problem often keeps him up much later, and Princeton police have seen him, head bowed and hands clasped behind his back, wandering across the university grounds at 4-30 in the morning.

Solitude is important to him, but he is no recluse. He frequently spends an evening with friends, talking world affairs, politics and music. He loves jokes and laughs easily.

When asked once for a guiding principle to success, Einstein said, "If A is success in life, the rule might be expressed A=X+Y+Z, X being work and Y play." And Z?

"That is keeping your mouth shut!"

Like many great men, Einstein is humble nd shy. When he walked into a Washington neeting concerning Palestine, every person in ne room burst into applause. Taken aback, e whispered to a friend, "I think they ught to wait to see what I say."

To the recent offer of a chance to become resident of Israel, Einstein replied with his sual modesty that he felt unqualified for a ole that involved human relations. He nought it better, he said, to continue his tudy of the physical world, of which he had a little comprehension."

ACCIDENTS CAUSE AND CURE

According to Dr. McGilp, the blindness vas due to his mind's subconscious reaction o the accident. But was it? Nature works in queer way!

Take the case of Joan Hornsby, an eighteen-ear-old machinist. She had been blind from irth until, after stepping into an over-hot ath one day, she miraculously regained her ight!

Coincidence, you say? Then let little four-ear-old Catherine Whitfield of Sunderland ell you otherwise. At the age of one, little Catherine fell down the stairs at home. When he was picked up it was found that she had ost the sight of her left eye, but once again ate—or Nature—dramatically intervened. She umbled down the very same flight of stairs— nd completely recovered her sight again!

But it would take more than that to shake Mr. Herald Buriston, of Twickenham, Middle-ex. He went into hospital for a serious opera-ion, his life was saved, but it was found he ad lost his power of speech. Until, quite ecently, he was stung by a bee, and he ttered a few words which aren't in the dic-ionary! He had, however, regained his voice nd is speaking quite normally to-day.

For two years a Southend man completely lost his memory. He could remember things that had occurred before the first World War but nothing else. Doctors and friends tried to cure him but to no avail. Then, walking down a suburban street, he was almost knocked over by a lorry. In that instant, his memory returned! It might have been shock. But again, was it?

A cripple who had been unable to walk normally for over ten years had a frightening nightmare. He woke up in horror, scrambled out of bed and ran several yards quite normally. He has had no further trouble with his walking since.

Coincidences? Fate? I wonder. Nature works in a queer way. X.

NO GRATIS VOTES

The politician returned from his big campaign speech looking a little sad.

"Well, how did it go?" inquired his campaign manager. "How did the audience receive your statement that you'd never bought a vote?"

"Well, a few of them cheered," was the response, "but the majority seemed to lose interest, and some even got up and walked out."

INSIDE AND OUTSIDE

"I have often wondered why there are two political parties in this country," remarked a plain citizen, puzzled. "I suppose it's because there are two sides to every political question."

"Oh, no, that's not it," said the experienced man, smilingly. "It's because there are two sides to every political office—inside and outside!"

COW VS. BICYCLE

A salesman was trying to talk a farmer into buying a bicycle, but was meeting with considerable sales resistance.

"Shucks, I'd sooner spend my money on a cow," said the farmer

"Ah," replied the salesman, "but think how silly you'd look riding around on a cow!"

"Humph!" retorted the farmer. "Not near as silly as I'd look trying to milk a bicycle!"

THE DOCTOR'S BILL

The man had died rather suddenly and every one was doing what he could for the bewildered widow. The doctor called on her and said, "I know what a blow all this has been to you, so I want you to know that I am cutting my bill in half."

Tears filled the woman's eyes and she pressed the doctor's hand gratefully.

"Bless you, doctor," she quavered, "and I'll be as as good as you and forget the other half of the bill!"

FATHER'S FORTUNE

"My dad has always had a natural ability for business," declared the young lady to a boy friend. "While still very young he managed to make a large fortune. Would you care to hear how he did it?"

"Oh, sure," assented the fellow. "But first tell me, does he still have it?"

PSYCHOLOGY

Two psycho-analysts met at a convention, and as they passed in the lobby, one said to the other, "Hello".

The second kept walking, but suddenly stopped and said to himself, "I wonder what he meant by that?"

BOSTON'S SHAKESPEARES

A Boston businessman had been too busy in his youth to do much reading, but, with his fortune made, he decided to devote some time to it and began with Shakespeare Having finished a volume of the "collected works," he remarked to a friend, "By Jove! That's certainly a remarkable book. I doubt if there are a dozen men in Boston who could have written it."

ARCHBISHOP'S KNOWLEDGE

The Archbishop had delivered an inspiring sermon on the beauties of married life, its joys and rewards. Two toil-worn women left the service in rather an introspective mood.

"That was a beautiful sermon his reverence gave us this morning," observed one.

"It was indeed," agreed the other. "I just wish I knew as little about the subject as he does."

VICE-VERSA

"How did you make your money, sir?" inquired the ambitious young man of the rich businessmen.

"I went into partnership with a rich man, my boy," explained the big shot. "He had the money and I had the experience."

"And how did it work out?" the boy continued.

"Just as I'd figured it would," replied the other. "Now he has the experience and I have the money."

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LIBRARY SERVICE

Sri J. B. Mallaradhya, M.A , B.L., I.A.S., speaking from the A.I.R. Mysore recently, observed,

(Continued from last issue.)

10. As for Industrial Libraries, business libraries, commercial libraries, newspaper libraries, Departmental libraries and Home Service libraries, they are not in a condition which would evoke enthusiasm nor do credit to those in charge. The standard of even the few existing libraries is so low that they can never approach the level of efficiency of similar libraries in the advanced countries of the world. Here is a situation which should attract notice by leaders of thought in Mysore and those in power. Vigorous and determined efforts should be made to place Mysore in the Library Map of India if she has to justifiably occupy the pride of place as a progressive State.

11. The following ideas are suggested for adoption in recognition of the usefulness of libraries and reading rooms as an aid to popular and mass education.

Attached to every school in a rural area, there should be a Reading Room and a Library accessible to the rural folk. The Reading Room being a purveyor of news would be popular and would attract people and the associated library will draw its readers. The two Institutions should be started and maintained from public funds. Some of the most enthusiastic teachers should be placed in charge. These teachers should be adequately rewarded.

12. Every Municipality and District Board should start libraries and Reading Rooms in urban areas where none exist and subsidise those already in existence.

13. Expenditure on Public Libraries and Reading Rooms should be considered a legitimate charge on the revenues of the State, as much as expenditure on compulsory Primary Education.

14. The selection of books for a library is all important. Books on a variety of subjects should be written in easy conversational style in the regional language, books on Biology Philosophy, Physics, Chemistry, Economics Political Science, Medicine, First-aid, Village Sanitation, House-Keeping, Hygiene, should be stocked. Books on special subjects, predominance being given according to the principal occupation of the residents should find a place in these libraries. In a District which is a centre for weaving and dyeing books on textiles would be useful. In agricultural districts, books on agriculture, destruction of pests, fertilizers, seed selection etc. would be of great value. The villagers should find in these books a blessed companion and a lifelong friend.

15. Rural reconstruction is by general consent regarded as a sovereign remedy for the Country's ills. This is true of Mysore too The provision of rural libraries and reading rooms should be one of the most important items in the programme of rural uplift. The adults in every village should have access to books, pamphlets and journals which should train them for responsibilities as citizens. A circulating or Travelling library in the area where the Community Project is in operation should begin to function as a first step. The reconstruction needed is not merely of the villages but of the villagers and their minds That accomplished, the villages will reconstruct themselves.

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The Manager,
"Rationalist", Myso

16. Mass Education should be conceived in ıe most liberal spirit, and in any scheme of ıass Education, the Library Service is all nportant and we should work for the ideal of One Village-One Library". In each of ıese libraries, the old Kannada Classics eprinted in cheap and good editions should e stocked. Translation of the Samskrita Classics should also be attempted. Loose heet tracts on subjects of topical interest and ıtility should be circulated. The Library Movement in Mysore should develop its own ournal, a pictorial paper whose motto should ıe "There is no gift higher than the gift of nowledge."

17. As a first step, it is suggested that a comprehensive survey be immediately undertaken with a view to collecting reliable data as to the extent of Library and Reading Room facilities available throughout the State and a regular Five-Year or Ten-Year Plan of development be drawn up and implemented in all earnestness and seriousness

18. The placing of a Library Act for Mysore the Statute Book should be the most imortant item of work which should receive pmost priority as part of the Educational eform now under contemplation in Mysore. he promotion of Library Legislation should e pressed on the attention of Government by very member of the House of Legislature and ıey should lend their wholehearted support the voting of a definite sum of money in ıe Budget out of State revenues for securing fficient Library Service.

19. Democracy is a perennial river everowing and ever emptying itself. The perils f democracy are to be met by the educational gencies of the State. Who will doubt that he Library Movement is the most effective agency to accept the challenge of Democracy in Mysore?

20. Mysore should fight a battle Royal, against ignorance and illiteracy. Till ignorance is dispelled, there can be no real religion, no freedom, no art and no well being for the people of Mysore. Of all rights of man. Thomas Carlyle once said that "the right of the ignorant man to be guided by the wiser, to be gently and forcibly held in the true course by him, is the indisputablest". If freedom has any meaning, it means enjoyment of this right, wherein all other rights are enjoyed. It is a sacred duty of Government as the wiser of the two, to promote the Library Movement on satisfactory lines for the removal of ignorance and illiteracy.

A RUSSIAN VENTURE

The Yalta Agreement of 1942 awarded to Russia the former Japanese port of Sakhalin and the Kuriles. The Japanese were expelled by the Russians and the islands have since been barred to foreigners.

According to rumours widely spreading throughout Tokyo, Sakhalin has been joined to Siberia at its northern extremity. A dyke has been constructed along the strait which would intercept the cold currents from the north.

If this is true, this piece of constructional work would modify the climate of Russia's largest Far Eastern port, and it would no longer be blocked by winter ice forming an impassable barrier.

The strategic consequences of such an "unsealing" would be immensely important.

The Rationalist.

Monday 27-7-1953

HOSPITAL FOR BOOKS

Ancient Egyptian papyri, Indian tablets, scrolls from the ashes of Pompeii—books and manuscripts from every country and every century—rest side by side in a museum in Rome. This remarkable library is not well-known to the general public, but the Museum of the Institute of Book Pathology is widely known, and is widely respected by specialists in many fields, primarily those who deal with the materials used for literary expression: paper, ink, glue, cloth and leather. The books have one thing in common—they have been victims of a variety of afflictions that threatened their physical existence. They have survived with the help of science, fires, floods, bullets, bombs, chemical attacks, destructive insects or—simply—old age.

Mr. Deribere, Scientific Counsellor for the French National Museum laboratories, describes a visit to the Institute of Book Pathology in an article for *La Revue des Papiers et Cartons*, published in Paris, from which many of the following facts are drawn.

On display are parchments which have been wholly or partly burned, books which were covered by sea water, some which have been attacked by mould, others by insects. One bundle of documents came from the wreck of a submarine, where they had been apparently reduced to a mass of pulp. Their restoration, seemingly impossible, was confidently undertaken and successfully accomplished!

Not all of them were the victims of external enemies, for some contained destructive elements from the beginning, unwittingly put there by the bookmakers themselves. For example, there are some old and beautiful books printed upon rich paper made long ago in Sicily. The paper was made with water from a stream containing a high proportion of copper. Whatever this may have contributed to the beauty of the paper when it was made, the passage of time made the creases black and the pages brittle. Experts at the Institute devised a chemical treatment which restored strength to the pages and whitened the ugly marks!

Many old books were printed with ink containing acids which slowly destroyed their pages. This process has been arrested by chemicals which neutralize the acid.

In one room of the Museum, is a remarkable apparatus invented by Antonio Piaggio in 1773 which can accomplish the apparently impossible task of restoring a book which has been completely burned. The pages, reduced to curled ashes, are flattened piece by piece and reinforced with silk threads. This work, requiring inexhaustible patience, has permitted the most astonishing restorations which have been of great importance in Italy where the loss of priceless documents by fire has occurred frequently. Apart from the losses of two world wars, fires, in the Library of Turin in 1904 and in the University Library of Messina in 1908, as well as others caused by volcanic eruptions, have supplied book restorers with plenty of work.

Hundreds of books were burned or perforated by projectiles during the last war, among them treasures from the National Library of Naples and the archives of Monte Cassino.

Before all this debris, one stands helpless. Can it be that incalculable treasures of the Abbey once flourished in these piles of old papers, now transformed into shapeless tatters by fire and water? What can the experts save from all this?

Leaving the Museum for the Library of the nstitute, one begins to regain hope. Here raftsmen unsew the pages from their bindings, lace them in separate frames and slide them arefully into chemical solutions, which bleach he pages and restore their strength and flexi-ility. Further on, torn pages are carefully asted together and covered by a clear varnish. Every material used is studied with the greatest are to make sure that it will best fulfil its urpose, that it will be chemically and other-vise compatible with the substance being reated. Sometimes, it is necessary to make "sandwich" of a damaged page and a piece f gossamer thin silk fabric. After each lement of the book has received appropriate reatment, these are re-assembled, re-sewn and e-bound, the binding too having been care-ully repaired by appropriate means.

Very often, a particularly fragile manu-cript is photographed. The original will then e carefully stored to protect it from further leterioriation, but those interested will always t least be able to consult the reproduction, ither in full-sized replica or by means of a microfilm projector.

This is only one aspect of the work done in the Institute's well equipped photographic library. Photographic means are used to bring out writing which is so faded as to be invisible or at least illegible to the eye, to rediscover old texts which have been erased from ancient parchments to make room for later writings, to verify the authenticity of stamps and seals.

An entire section is devoted to a microbio-logic laboratory for the study of damage caused by bacteria and mould, with an entire room reserved for entomologic research.

To one side are the physics and chemical aboratories, with an ultra-modern spectro-graph and instruments to determine the effectiveness of various methods of bleaching, leaning, of analyzing and improving inks, etc.

The Institute possesses a rich library of its own, containing works as old as 600 years, which deal with the graphic arts and with the means for preserving and caring for documents. A periodical information bulletin is issued, which describes experiments in process and makes available to others the benefits of research carried out at the Institute and in other establishments of the same kind.

X.

A. I. R., MYSORE

Since the birth of man, Good and Evil have been intimately woven into his pattern of living. He finds himself, more often than not, lost in the labyrinthine windings of his own existence and in his relations with his fellowmen. To preserve himself from taint of character and to overcome Evil he has drawn inspiration from the sages and philo-sophers. The country has an abundant store of such guidance diverting the footsteps of her sons from wayward ways to the paths of righteousness.

Whether it was King Vikramaditya deliver-ing a wise judgment or Sage Vishnusharma exhorting the sons of the King or Gandhiji advocating the Doctrine of Ahimsa, it was the same principle involved—to cut a clearing through the woods of indecision and despair.

In this series of four talks, it is intended to examine a few concepts, true for all time, with illustrations from our rich heritage of folklore, mythology and philosophy.

1. Truth (Satya) 2. Justice (Nyaya)
3. Wise Conduct of Life (Niti)
4. Non-Violence (Ahimsa)

Sri G. R. Josyer has been invited to broad-cast a talk on "Wise Conduct of Life (Neeti)" on Wednesday the 5th August at 9-15 p.m.

UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE

Copies of Handbooks detailing Courses of Study and Schemes of Examination relating to the Intermediate Examination in Arts, Science and Commerce, are available for sale at the Oriental Research Institute, Mysore. The sale price of the handbook is annas eight only.

Copies can be had from the Superintendent, Oriental Research Institute, Mysore, by sending the cost of the handbook, sales-tax and postage extra.

MEDICAL COLLEGE

It is hereby notified that the dates fixed for interviewing the candiates for admission to the Medical College, Mysore, has been postponed to 5th August and onwards.

1. Candidates called for interview on 27th July will come on 5th August 1953. 2. Candidates called for interview on 28th July will come on 6th August 1953. 3. Candidates called for interview on 29th July will come on 7th August 1953.

WHAT OF OTHERS?

A thorough exposure of the conduct of the affairs of the Patiala Municipality is contained in the report submitted by the special officer who enquired into its affairs. Summing up his report, the officer said:

"The history of this Municipal Committee is a history of war, a review of its working during the last two years is a review of scandals, exchange of abuses, use of unparliamentary languages, rowdy scenes, sometimes followed by wrestling bouts between the municipal commissioners, shouting of slogans and uproarious scenes were the order of the day. All sound, no sense and little work were the three chief characteristics of all the meetings."

FOUR

How many children make the happiest family? Carl Zimmerman of Harward University says that a higher percentage of the outstanding citizens of the country have four or more children. Of course, thousands of the best citizens have none. But for the general happiness and personality development of both parents and children four is the 'ideal', it is said. Many mothers reported they found four easier to care for than two, as the older helped rear the younger!

GIFT TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT

Remission of one half of the water rate amounting to Rs. 1.484-1-8 (half of Rs. 2,961-3-4) (Rupees one thousand and four hundred and eightyfour and anna one and pies eight) is sanctioned for the years 1934-35 to 1947-48, on account of failure of wet crops under the atchkats belonging to Sri H. K. Veeranna Gowda and others of Maddur Taluk situated at the tail end of the 29th 'A' Distributory, Visvesvaraya Canal, of Maddur Branch, due to inadequate supply of water during the years 1934-35 to 1947-48!

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Printed at the Coronation Press, Chamaraja Road, Mysore, and Published by G. R. Josyer.